

The Valley Herald.

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CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

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Over 35 lines and under 40 2.50
Over 40 lines and under 45 2.75
Over 45 lines and under 50 3.00
Over 50 lines and under 55 3.25
Over 55 lines and under 60 3.50
Over 60 lines and under 65 3.75
Over 65 lines and under 70 4.00
Over 70 lines and under 75 4.25
Over 75 lines and under 80 4.50
Over 80 lines and under 85 4.75
Over 85 lines and under 90 5.00
Over 90 lines and under 95 5.25
Over 95 lines and under 100 5.50

W. B. GRISWOLD.

Attorney at Law.
Having perfected arrangements with parties in Washington for the prosecution of war claims, I am prepared with full instructions and blanks to prepare and forward for adjustment and payment, all claims of Bounty, Arrears, and Pensions, as well as claims for property destroyed or appropriated by the Government.
Also cases for Non-Residents.
Chaska, Minn., Sept. 25th, 1862.

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Chaska, Carver County Minnesota.

BASLER HOUSE.

Chas. Basler, Proprietor.
Having recently made considerable alterations and repairs to our house we are now prepared to entertain in an unexceptional manner all who may favor us with a call. Thanks for past favors, we still solicit a share of the patronage of the traveling public. Our stands situated on the steamboat landing, thus affording superior facilities to those visiting to take the morning boat. Charges lower than at any other house of the same style in the State.
Carver, Sept. 11, 1862.

GARIBOLDI HOUSE.

CHRIST. EDERT, Proprietor.
1st St., Chaska, Minn.
The traveling public will find this house well furnished and convenient. The proprietor has reduced his rates to suit the times. No pains will be spared to make all who favor him with a call, comfortable.
A good stable attached to the house.
Chaska, Minnesota, September 4th, 1862.
C. EDERT.

CHASKA BRICK YARD.

GREGG & BAKER, Proprietors.
We have now and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of
Superior Brick,
and we will sell them at a price that cannot fail to suit purchasers.
Chaska, October 1st, 1862.

J. S. DUBOIS.

House, Sign, Carriage, and Ornamental Painter
AND PAPER HANGER.
World respectfully offer his services to the citizens of Chaska and vicinity. All kinds of painting done at short notice and on reasonable terms. Shop opposite Storer's Carpenters shop.
N. B. Country Produce taken in exchange for work.
Chaska, May 24th, 1860.

T. J. DUFFY.

[LATE SWANWICK & DUFFY.]
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Of every description;
STOVES,
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE
—AND—
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' TOOLS.
General Forwarding and Commission Merchant
No. 1, Holmes Street, MINN.

Blacksmithing!

Lewis Wolff,

BLACK SMITH

—AND—

Plow Manufacturer

Chaska, Minnesota.

NORTHWESTERN

Saddle, Harness

—AND—

TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

EDGERTON'S BLOCK,
Next door to the Bank.

Third Street,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

[32] L. B. LOYE.

M. N. KELLOGG.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ORANGES & LEMONS

Bird Cages and Willow Ware

CONFECTIONARIES,
Toys and Fancy Goods of Every Description
Third Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Union Hotel.

YOUNG AMERICA, MINNESOTA.

The proprietor of the above named hotel takes pleasure in receiving his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their patronage so liberally extended to him, and hopes by strict attention to their wants to merit a continuance of the same.

JAMES SLOCUM, JR.

CHASKA HOUSE.

First section, proprietor, charges moderate, no lunch every day. Good stabling attached to the house. Walnut street, Chaska, Minn.

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The Constitution as it is, The Union as it ought to be.

CHASKA, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863. NO. 35.

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G. KEAY-BUHL.

Clerk of the District Court, and Register of deeds for Carver county, Chaska, Minn.

R. H. CHITTENDEN.

Attorney at Law.
St. Paul, Minn.

JAMIS DELEMATER.

Justice of the Peace, Chaska, Minnesota.

JOSEPH K.

Of all kinds, north executed at this office.

CHASKA BREWERY.

Fritz & Uimer, proprietors. Cash paid for barley.

JOHN A. DUNKLE.

Dealer in Wood and hoop poles. Chaska, Minnesota.

BAVARIAN HOUSE.

Paul Metzger, Proprietor, Walnut street, Chaska, Minnesota.

WOOD! WO! D!

The highest price in cash paid for wood by Chas. Wilson, Chaska, Minn.

HENRY YOUNG.

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors. Chaska, Minnesota.

FRANK ESLER.

Blacksmith, Shoeing done at short notice. Chaska, Minnesota.

JOHN SCHWARTZ.

MERCHANT Tailor, Holmes Street, Shakopee, Minn.

WACONIA HOUSE.

H. BERREAU, Proprietor, Waconia, Carver county Minnesota.

CARVER HOUSE.

L. H. GRIFFIN, Proprietor, Corner of Broadway and Third Streets, Carver, Minn.

BATES HOUSE.

J. W. BATES, Proprietor, Fare good and charges moderate. Chaska, Minn.

FRED GREINER.

Shoemaker, Carver county. Office in the court-house. Chaska, Minn.

JOHN NEISENGER.

Butcher, Dealer in Fresh and salt meats, Groceries, etc., etc. Chaska, Minn.

MATTHIAS GOETZ.

Boot and shoemaker, Repairing neatly done on short notice. Chaska, Minnesota.

WM. E. NEWCOMB.

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provision. Chaska, Minnesota.

C. A. WARNER.

Wholesale and retail dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and provisions. Boots, shoes, hats, caps, etc., etc. Cash paid for grain and produce. Chaska, Minn.

PABER & LINDELLER.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, provisions, and liquors of all kinds. The highest price in cash paid for barley. Chaska, Minn.

LACR BIER SALOON.

Two Glasses of Lager for Five Cents. Ber Sebastian Oronoz, Proprietor. Corner of Broadway and Fourth Streets, Carver Minn.

HOLMES & BRO.

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, and general forwarding and Commission Merchants, Carver, Minn. (See Advertisement.)

L. M. & J. H. BROWN.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at law. Office in Wright's Brick Block, Corner of Holmes and First Streets, Shakopee, Scott county, Minnesota.

RICHARD MARVIN.

IMPORTER and Wholesale and Retail dealer in China, Glass, and Queensware. Third and Fourth Streets, between Cedar and Wabasha, St. Paul, Minnesota.

BAVARIA HOUSE.

BRN. Enders, Proprietor. First Street, near the depot, Chaska, Minnesota. Notice to the traveling public—Good stabling and water attached to the house.

E. WALTON.

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Nails and Glass, etc. Carver, Minn.

CITY HOTEL.

BISHOP, Proprietor. Fourth street, between Jackson and Robert streets, St. Paul, Minn. Board one dollar per day. Good stabling and barn attached. Stages leave this house daily for all parts of the country.

Blanks for sale.

We have for sale and keep on hand a full assortment of Blanks of all kinds—Warrants and Quit-claim deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, with and without water clause, etc., etc., which we sell at St. Paul prices.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL.

SHAW & MUNT, Proprietors. CORNER of Third and Jackson Streets, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Stages leave this house daily for all parts of the State.

LIGHTNING RODS.

Preserve Your Property

The subscriber is canvassing this county for the purpose of putting up

Lightning Rods.

He is prepared with a large lot of excellent, Pinned in Rods.

These rods are highly recommended by Prof Siliman.

and used exclusively by the Ill. Central Railroad Upon All Their Buildings.

Rods put upon the most substantial manner, and as cheaply as by any other party.

THOMAS HANSEN, Proprietor. Carver, July 25, 1862.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE upon short notice all kinds of Job Printing, from a maximum Poster to a Wedding card, and in a style unsurpassed.

The Golden Cross.

The Croissy Yew is a little tale full of freshness and interest. We will let our readers judge of it by an analysis and some extracts.

"I will tell you, sir, why I come every evening to smoke my pipe under the Croissy yew."

In 1812 the narrator, who had escaped the conscription, by entering college, which he had since left, did not know what to do with himself. Meantime, he amused himself by climbing up into a huge yew tree, and casting his eyes over the surrounding country.

One moonlight evening, when at his post, he overheard a conscript, who was bidding adieu to his sister and his betrothed. The latter wept. The more resolute sister said:

"Have you not got a colonel? him who enlisted you? Well, go and find your colonel, throw yourself on your knees, and say, 'My lord, I don't want to go away—I don't want to be killed. There are my sister and a wife, who cannot live without me, and who are going to throw themselves into the river. I am a colonel, put me in prison, but don't make me go away! Long live the emperor! He is a noble fellow! Let him leave me in peace, and go about his business. Colonel, I am a man and a free one and I have no right to leave my sister Christine, who would have me to quit her; and who will hate you colonel, if you make me go off!'"

The brother smiled at his sister's eagerness, and told her he must have a substitute, and money to pay him.

"Well," said Christine, "I will give everything I've got—my gold cross, my earrings, my silk neckerchiefs, my collarettes, in a word, all my trinkets—to him who will consent to go."

"All that does not amount to the price of a man," replied Eugene.

Christine reflected awhile, and said, "Well! I am well worth a man—worth more than a man—oh, certainly I am! I will give myself, then. I will tell somebody or other, 'Go in my brother's place, and I will be your wife. You see I am pretty—a little spoiled, but what matters that? I will love you so if you will save my brother! Oh, yes! I swear by the golden cross, in which is some of my mother's gray hair, I would willingly marry him who would devote himself to you."

At evening, as they were seated at their humble meal, without being able to touch it, and looking tearfully at each other, some one knocked at the door.

"Come in," said the young man, hastily drying his eyes.

An old sergeant made his appearance, saying, "Health! Is the conscript Eugene Leven here?"

"Yes, sergeant."

"There," said the soldier, throwing a letter on the table. Eugene read slowly at first, but afterward devoured the paper. It was his discharge in due form. He looked at the old soldier with astonishment.

"That means that your place is taken, conscript. It is a pity, though; for your moustaches would have sprouted with a little gunpowder. But enough, you are happy now—farewell!"

And he was going away.

"Oh, the devil!" said he as he returned, "Christine Leven—is that your sister? Where is your sister?"

"Here," said Eugene, pointing to Christine, who was pale with joy and emotion.

"This one is for you, miss," and he threw a second letter on the table, but stopped short as he saw Christine trembling with agitation, crumpling the letter in her hands, and gazing fixedly on the table.

"What is the matter, what is the matter?" said Eugene. "Dear Christine, let us see that letter? Selfish being that I am, I never thought of it. Let me see who dares to write to you? What does all this mean?"

And he ran over the letter hastily.

"Oh read aloud," said Christine, "it is the same to me! good heavens! this is just what I need!"

Eugene read aloud:

"Miss—I ask nothing—I go away without making any terms—I take your brother's place; you need him, and no one needs me. But I am honest and love you, ever since I saw you weep. I send you a ring of my mother's. If you have pity on me, you will take the golden cross, in which is some of your mother's gray hair, and which glitters on your neck in the moonlight, this evening you will place it in the crevice of the large yew-tree, near the branches. I will get it to-morrow morning; then you will wait two years, and, if I am not dead, I will bring it back. Will you remember what you swore on that cross? Farewell!"

"What does this mean?" said Eugene slowly. "How could any one know? Sergeant, do you understand this?"

"Some fellow on the lookout near you."

"Why did he not come to us frankly then?" answered the young man. "What a way of obliging is this!"

"Ah," said the soldier, "there's the thing! one's afraid of being feared as a spy; and, then, when one is young, and timid, and all full of romantic sentiments! one knows how to write and is afraid to talk for want of practice; that's it!"

Eugene shook his head.

"Soldier!" cried he, "your hand! I will not have this substitute—my sister shall not be sacrificed—I will go with you. See?" And he took up his discharge, and prepared to tear it to pieces.

Christine stopped him.

"But what if I want to have him?" said she. "After all, it's a fine action on his part." And then he goes without making any terms—and then he is unhappy—and then I have no other means of keeping you—and then I want to be in love with him! He did well, however, in not showing himself—one might have regretted him too much. I will take the cross—but I should like to know—sergeant, have you seen him?"

"Yes, now and then."

"Well! he is not hump-backed, or bandy-legged, is he?"

"A good joke! Is the French army recruited with such sort of stuff under the little corporal? Is it not composed of individuals irreproachable as to their persons, and no fools as to morality?"

"Is he a man of worth?" asked Eugene.

"Very much so, I answer for it."

"Well, sir, soldier," said Christine, removing from her graceful neck the cross and the black ribbon which supported it; "tell him that he has done well; and place this cross in the hollow of the great yew; and then, say nothing more to him, but do not quit him, do you hear! and try to come back with him, to tell me, 'There he is, it is he himself, he is worthy of you.'"

From the Home Journal.

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Eugene and Louise looked on, without being able to speak. "The grenadier took off his cap, received the cross, wiped away a tear, and

The Valley Herald.

C. A. Warner, - - Editor.

CHASKA, MINN., MAY 2, 1863.

The Indian Convicts at Davenport, Iowa.

The steamer Favorite returned yesterday morning from Davenport, Iowa, where she was sent last week, with the 20 condemned Indian prisoners. From Lieut. Frank Pratt, of Company C, 7th Regiment, (Capt. Burt) which company composed the guard sent with the Indians, we gather some particulars concerning the new prison of the Sioux murderers.

The Company numbered 85 men, and performed the usual guard duty over the Indians, who were huddled on the boiler deck. The Favorite arrived at Davenport on Saturday, having made only two stoppages on the way, and those at places remote from large cities, in order to "wood." The Indians were at once taken to the grounds prepared for them. This is an old camp which had been recently vacated by an Iowa regiment. The camp is a square of ground, enclosed with a board fence twelve or fifteen feet high. It is situated near the river, and in a fine and healthy position, overlooking most of the cities of Davenport and Rock Island. There are excellent barracks on the grounds for the shelter of the Indians, being the same once used by the Iowa troops, and are certainly good enough for the Indians. The tender-hearted admirers of the pagans need not fret, therefore, under the supposition that they are to be ill-treated. The arrangements for feeding them, &c., are well got up. Thus the captives can enjoy life measurably well, lacking only liberty, as they are still in chains, but can lie in the sun and dream the summer days away—a very comfortable custom for the savages. They are well guarded, nevertheless, by 250 troops, and there is no danger of any of them escaping. The guards patrol the enclosure by means of a raised foot-walk around the outside of the fence, much as a penitentiary wall is patrolled. The grounds are in care of Capt. Little, of the Iowa 2d, who was relieved from active duty on account of having lost an arm in battle.—St. Paul Press.

Late News Items.

The rebels, during the recent cannonade near Charleston, fired three thousand five hundred shots, and killed but one of our men. The same luck followed them during the recent passage of the Vicksburg batteries. They fired five hundred cannon shots and killed but one man.

The Detroit Advertiser and Tribune reports the returns of the late election in Michigan to be coming in better and better, and that the majority against the peace Democracy will be nearer 12,000 than 10,000. This shows a most healthy gain over the result last fall.

Two full regiments of loyal men have been raised in Arkansas, and a 3d is now forming.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that those who have heretofore acquired lands, conferring in certain cases pre-emption rights, are not thereby excluded from the privilege of the homestead bill.

A tall chimney—over one hundred feet in height, and ten feet square at the base—attached to the furnace of Nathan Washburn, Worcester, Mass., was moved a few days since a distance one hundred and fifty feet. Not a brick was dislocated, and the chimney is now as perfect in every respect as when it was started.

In Cincinnati, the other day, a young man named Goble, who had circulated reports detrimental to a young lady, was set upon by the offended damsel with a pitcher full of hot, scalding water, which she threw over his person, burning him severely. Not content with this punishment, she grappled him by the throat and made him retract all he had said, and then finished up the castigation by breaking the pitcher over head and face, so that his countenance presented a frightful aspect when she had finished. Goble begged piteously, and, releasing himself from her hold, rushed into the street, the crowd, which he collected, hallooing after him: "Served right—he more careful of your tongue in the future."

Gov. Seymour, of New-York, has signed the bill giving bounties to volunteers who re-enlist, and to those who now enlist as volunteers. It provides that all who re-enlist for two years or during the war shall receive a bounty of \$150; those for one year, \$90; and all new volunteers for three years or during the war, \$75 each. The sum of \$3,000,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated, and a tax of two mills levied to meet the same.

The Nashville Union of the 14th ult. says: "Forty-two Union families of East Tennessee were sent beyond the rebel lines by Gen. Bragg a few days ago. Every species of outrage and insult was offered by the rebels to these loyal martyrs, whose wrongs will certainly be most terribly avenged by the strong arm of a powerful people."

Two young girls named Angelina Portlippi and Josephine Thompson, in the employ of Elliot C. Codwin & Co., importers of French fancy goods in New York, fell from the fifth story to the cellar of C. & Co.'s store on Thursday last. The hatch opening was closed by a sliding cover which shut up close to the wall. The young women thought to get upon the hatch cover and have a slide by pushing it out from the wall. It slid so fast from their united weight that they could not recover their balance, and fell through to the cellar. Miss Portlippi was instantly killed, and Miss Thompson died in half an hour. One of them was the only support of her widowed mother and the other was the main stay of her father who is so ill that he has not been informed of the calamity.

There was a mutiny in Gen. Ellet's flag boat, Autocrat, on the Mississippi, a few days since. After several hours confinement and fasting, the mutineers sent a committee of three from their company to intercede with Gen. Ellet for their release; but the General sent them word that they should remain in irons until they were court-martialed, and if death were awarded, they should be shot. He also added that, sooner than allow a mutiny to go unpunished aboard of one of his vessels, he would blow her up with every soul on board, not counting his own life anything in the effort to maintain that perfect discipline, without which, an army, or any portion of it, was utterly useless to the cause of the country.

A judgment for \$1,800 against Judah Peter Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State, was rendered in the Rochester, N. Y., Circuit Court last week. The suit was for funds collected by Benjamin before the rebellion, on claims entrusted to him as a legal agent, and never paid over. It is stated that the rebel Secretary of War has considerable property in New-Orleans, and the judgment has been sent there for collection.

WAR NEWS.

Condensed from the St. Paul Daily for the Entire Week.

Rebel Raid on Missouri.

SURPRISE AND SLAUGHTER OF A WHOLE REGIMENT—PURSUIT OF MARMADUKE.

St. Louis, April 29.—A correspondent of the Democrat from Gen. Van Dever's command, says at about ten o'clock Sunday night a rebel regiment under Col. Newton, the advance guard of Marmaduke's army, which was then retreating from Cape Girardeau, was surprised three miles west of Jackson, while cooking supper and loitering around their camp fires. Two small howitzers, loaded with musket balls, and hauled by hand within thirty yards of them were simultaneously discharged, killing and wounding a large number. At the same time the 1st Iowa Cavalry charged them and not a man of the entire regiment is supposed to have escaped. All who were not killed were taken prisoners.—All the horses, camp equipage, and several thousand dollars worth of stolen plunder were captured.

Early next morning Gen. VanDever advanced and saw the main body of the enemy in full retreat. He immediately followed, keeping up a constant artillery fire on their rear. At 2 o'clock, Gen. McNeil joined Gen. VanDever, and the combined forces continued the pursuit. Firing was hard all afternoon, and it is scarcely possible the rebels can escape with their booty.

Charleston Attacked Again.

New-York, April 28.—The Tribune's Hilton Head correspondent of the 23rd, represents the Monitors and army ready for movement, and indeed one seems actually in progress. He says, before the close of this week, all the iron-clads will again be over the bar at Charleston, and the attack must soon come off, this time in co-operation with the land forces. The rebels are hard at work, strengthening the land defenses on the island south of Charleston.

Troops have been sent from Florida. There are no armed rebels east of Saint John's River. A sufficient force has been left to hold St. Augustine and Fernandina against any force the rebels can bring against them.

A small craft supposed to be a gunboat had escaped from Savannah through Warsaw Sound.

The clerk of the U. S. Prize Court is said to have absconded with \$99,000 of Government funds.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—A general court martial assembled here on Thursday last, Gen. Porter presiding, for the trial of Sanford D. Talbot and Thomas Sullivan, on charge of harboring and shielding persons who were enemies to the Government near Paris, Kentucky, and Thomas M. Campbell of the Confederate army, who was charged with being a spy. The court found the three men guilty, imposed a fine of \$1,000 and three months imprisonment on Talbot, or until his fine is paid; 60 days confinement in irons on Sullivan, and that Campbell be hung until dead. General Burnside to-day approved the finding of the court, and directed the three prisoners to be sent to the commandant Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, where Talbot and Sullivan are to be confined, and that the commander execute the sentence on Campbell at noon the first day of May, Friday next.

From the South.

MURFREESBORO, April 25.—The Chattanooga Rebel of the 23d has a despatch from Port Hudson giving particulars of the destruction of the rebel gunboats Queen of the West and Diana in Grand Lake, Louisiana. A shell from the United States gunboat Calhoun ignited the powder on the deck of the Queen connecting with the magazine, destroying the vessel, with a loss of 30 killed and 185 prisoners. The Diana grounded and was destroyed by her crew to prevent her falling into the hands of the Federals.

The Confederate Congress has passed an act excluding from Commissary and Quartermaster Departments all persons liable to do military duty, and the employment instead of disabled soldiers.

A Vicksburg rebel correspondent gives a magnificent picture of the passage of the Federal gunboats and transports by the batteries.

The Charleston Mercury of the 16th says the Yankees shelled Chisholme's Island on the 13th, the object being to prevent the rebels from taking off the steamer Washington, recently sunk by them. A rebel naval officer is about to start a vessel to rival the Alabama. Another will be ready by the first of May.

From Missouri.

St. Louis, April 27th.—A despatch from Col. Pomeroy, dated Cape Girardeau, 19th, [a. m.] says the enemy is moving off fast and Gen. McNeil is starting in pursuit. There is no doubt but Gen. Van Dever will strike him to-day. Another despatch from Gen. McNeil, some two hours later, states that Gen. Van Dever attacked the enemy last night, taking a large number of prisoners, horses, &c. Gen. McNeil says: "I am in pursuit of the flying enemy, who is retreating towards Bloomfield."

CAIRO, April 27.—The latest advices from Cape Girardeau says 55 rebels were killed in the attack yesterday, and over 200 wounded. 75 horses were killed, and there is a prospect of Marmaduke's being cut off.

From Tennessee.

MURFREESBORO, April 27.—General Gordon Granger surprised and captured, at midnight, the Texan Legion, posted near Franklin. The force consisted of nine command officers, 112 men and 300 mules and horses. No loss on our side.

Gen. Paine telegraphs that the force of the rebels, who were about to attack them on the Louisville road, near Franklin, Ky., were attacked by 150 of our cavalry and routed, losing two killed and two wounded.

St. Louis, April 27.—Gen Curtis has issued an order of similar purport to that of Gen. Burnside, but far more elaborate in definition of the offences enumerated, quoting copiously from the highest military authorities and articles of war.

All officers in this department are strictly enjoined to carry out the provisions of the order.

The British Policy.

NEW-YORK, April 27.—The Express learns there are private letters in the city, stating that the policy of the British government is now settled, viz.: to resolutely stop the fitting out of any more privateers or vessels of war in British ports.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The War Department decides to enlist 10,000 to 20,000 discharged and disabled soldiers for garrison duty. This will give us a like number of able-bodied tried soldiers for active service who are now stationed at garrison. The President has always disapproved of the cut-off plan of taking Vicksburg, and he is to be thanked for the recent successes in running batteries.

Taken Up.

By the subscriber on the 1st day of Dec., one white cow with small black spots and nearly black head, both ears cropped, eight years old, and one red and white three year old heifer with ears cropped, and having with her a red calf with white belly six months old. The heifer has a white spot in forehead and white belly. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them away. Young America, Dec. 1st, 1862.

1863.



CHAS. A. WARNER, CHASKA, MINN.

Complete Assortment of Goods!!

Dealer in Dry-goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, Nails, Axes, &c.

Sash, Putty, Oils, Vinegar, Soap, Tobacco, Molasses, Spices, Patent Medicines, Hats and Caps, etc.

Yankee Notions, Fancy Articles, Nuts, Candies, Raisins, Figs, Apples, and every thing of the kind.

He pays the highest market price for Wheat and Produce of every kind. Bring 'em in! etc.

Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF CARVER, ss.

IN PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Michael West, late of the village of Chaska in said county, deceased.

At a Special Term of the Probate Court held in and for the County of Carver on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1863: On reading and filing the petition of Barbara West (now Barbara Ridiger) widow of the said Michael West, praying for reasons therein set forth, that letters of administration be granted to her, and that she be appointed guardian of the person and estate of the said Michael West, deceased.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said estate of the p. m. of said petition by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Valley Herald, a weekly newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks previous to the day of hearing.

Dated at Chaska, April 8th, 1863. FRANK WARNER, Judge of Probate.

1863. Milwaukee and La Crosse RAIL ROAD LINE.

With its connections, forms the Shortest Quickest and only direct route to MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, DETROIT, Toledo, Pittsburg, NEW YORK, BOSTON, and all POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

One of the splendid United States Mail Steamers NORTHERN BELL, KROOKS, and McCRELLAN, will leave St. Paul daily at 8 o'clock; a. m., from Wharf Boat, foot of 1st street, connecting at La Crosse next morning (Sundays excepted) after breakfast, with the 6.00 a. m. train arriving at Minnesota Junction 12.35 p. m., in Milwaukee at 2.55 same afternoon, and in Chicago at 6.30 same evening, in time to connect with all Eastern and Southern trains.

This is the only route by which passengers are sure of making connections in Milwaukee or Chicago, the NEXT EVENING AFTER LEAVING ST. PAUL.

Baggage Checked Through. Ask for Tickets via La Crosse. For through tickets apply to C. L. WOOD, S. E. corner Jackson street and Leroy, St. Paul, April 1, '63.

CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.

There are periods in the world's history marked by extraordinary and violent crises, sudden as the breaking forth of a volcano, or the bursting of a storm on the ocean. These crises sweep away in a moment the landmarks of generations. They cut out fresh tents, and give to the old a new direction. It is then that new ideas are born, new theories developed. Such periods demand fresh impulses, and new men for expounding them.

This Continent has lately been convulsed by an appearing so sudden and terrible that the relations of all men and all classes to each other are vitally disturbed, and people look about for the elements with which to sway the storm and direct the whirlwind. Just at present, we do not know what all this is to bring forth; but we do know that great results must flow from such extraordinary commotions.

At a time so solemn and so important, there is a special need that the intellectual force of the country should be active and efficient. It is a time for great minds to speak their thoughts boldly, and to take position as the advance guard. To this end, there is a special Magazine, which shall be open to the first intelligent person, and which shall treat the issues presented, and to be presented to the country, in a tone so way tempered by partisanship, or influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward, which shall seize and grapple with the momentous subjects that the present disturbed state of affairs leave to the surface, and which can not be laid aside or neglected.

To meet this want, the undersigned have commenced, under the editorial charge of CHARLES DUMPHY DELANEY, the publication of a new magazine, devoted to literature and National Policy. In Politics, it will advocate, with all the force at its command, measures best adapted to preserve the union and integrity of these United States. It will never yield to the idea of any disaffection of this Republic, peaceably or otherwise; and it will discuss with honesty and impartiality what must be done to save it. In this department, some of the most eminent statesmen of the time will contribute regularly to its pages.

In Literature, it will be sustained by the best writers and ablest thinkers of this country. Among its attractions will be presented, in an early number, a New Serial of American Life, by Richard B. Ketchum, Esq., the very popular author of "The Revelations of Wall Street," "St. Louis," &c. A series of papers by Hon. Horace Greely, embodying the distinguished author's views on the growth and development of the Great West. A series of articles by the author of "Through the Cotton States," containing the result of an extended tour in the rebel and slave States just prior to the breaking out of the war, and presenting a startling and truthful picture of the real condition of that section. It will also contain the best literary attainments of the Continent both brilliant and substantial. The lyrical or descriptive talents of the most eminent literary men are invited to contribute to it. Nothing will be admitted which will not be distinguished by marked energy, originality, and solid strength. Avoiding every influence or association partaking of clique or caste, it will be open to all contributions of real merit, even from writers differing materially in their views; the only condition required being that of devotion to the Union and the only standard of acceptance that of intrinsic excellence.

The EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT will embrace, in addition to vigorous and forceful comments on the events of the times, general gossip with the pen on all current topics, and also devoted attention to the literary and scientific progress of the Great West. A series of articles by the author of "Through the Cotton States," containing the result of an extended tour in the rebel and slave States just prior to the breaking out of the war, and presenting a startling and truthful picture of the real condition of that section. It will also contain the best literary attainments of the Continent both brilliant and substantial. The lyrical or descriptive talents of the most eminent literary men are invited to contribute to it. Nothing will be admitted which will not be distinguished by marked energy, originality, and solid strength. Avoiding every influence or association partaking of clique or caste, it will be open to all contributions of real merit, even from writers differing materially in their views; the only condition required being that of devotion to the Union and the only standard of acceptance that of intrinsic excellence.

TERMS:—Three Dollars per year, in advance (postage paid by the Publisher). Two Copies for First Year. Three Copies for Six Dollars (postage unpaid). Single numbers can be procured. I am N. D. Warner in the United States, the Knickerbocker Magazine and the Continental Monthly will be furnished for one year at Four Dollars.

Subscriptions, in the matter of the estate of Michael West, late of the village of Chaska in said county, deceased. At a Special Term of the Probate Court held in and for the County of Carver on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1863: On reading and filing the petition of Barbara West (now Barbara Ridiger) widow of the said Michael West, praying for reasons therein set forth, that letters of administration be granted to her, and that she be appointed guardian of the person and estate of the said Michael West, deceased.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said estate of the p. m. of said petition by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Valley Herald, a weekly newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks previous to the day of hearing.

Dated at Chaska, April 8th, 1863. FRANK WARNER, Judge of Probate.

Mortgage Foreclosure and Sale.

State of Minnesota, County of Carver District Court, Fourth Judicial District.

John Simmons vs. David L. Fuller, Benjamin Callender, John Rogers and Gustavus A. Hilton, late partners as "Callender, Rogers & Co.," A. H. Cathart, and J. W. Cathart, late partners as "Cathart & Co.," Franklin Steele, the Chaska Company, George Fuller, Edward O. Bolton, Sherwood D. Gould, Walter C. Griswold, Charles N. Mackulm and Erastus Engerton.

Decree for damages, - - - \$3,811 48 Costs - - - 32 47

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the 21st day of March, 1863, by the District Court for the Fourth District and County of Carver aforesaid, I the subscriber, the Sheriff of said county of Carver, duly appointed by said court to execute said judgment and decree, will sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds in Chaska, in said county of Carver on Saturday, the 23d day of May, 1863, at nine (9) o'clock a. m. of that day, the following premises and real estate with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to wit: those certain pieces and parcels of land, described and embraced in said judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale, lying and being in the County of Carver and state of Minnesota aforesaid, and described as follows: Lot five (5) in Block Fifty-three, (53) and Lot six (6) in Block Fifty-two (52) in the town of Chaska, according to the recorded plat and survey thereof.

Dated at Chaska, April 8th, 1863. FREDERICK GREINER, Sheriff of Carver County.

VAN ETTER & OFFICE, P. H. Att'ys, St. Paul, Minn.

Mortgage sale.

WUERBAS, on the eleventh day of September, 1857, James Ruchford mortgaged to Carey A. Darlington the north-east quarter of Section Twenty, Town one Hundred and fifteen, Range Twenty six in Carver County Minnesota, to secure the payment of Two Hundred dollars and interest in one year from date, and said mortgage was duly recorded in Book of mortgages A, pages 316 and 317 in Register's office of said county on 19th October 1857, and said mortgage was duly assigned to Albert Sherwood by said Darlington and the assignment duly recorded Sept. 6, 1860, and whereas the whole mortgage debt is past due and no part paid, and the amount now due thereon is Three Hundred thirty two dollars and seventy-five cents and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt so secured.

Now notice is hereby given to all concerned that if the said debt is not paid before that time the said land will be sold at public auction between the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. and the setting of the sun on the sixteenth day of March, 1863, at the door of the office of Register of Deeds in said county by the Sheriff of said county to satisfy said mortgage and costs, in pursuance of the power of sale attached to said mortgage.

January 27th, 1863. n22 FROEN & PIERCE, ALBERT SHERWOOD, Att'ys of Assignee, Mankato, Minn.

IN PROBATE COURT, State of Minnesota County of Carver: ss. At a special term of the Probate court held in and for the county of Carver at Chaska on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1863 in the matter of the estate of Michael West, deceased on the application of Barbara West (now Barbara Ridiger) widow of the said Michael West, praying for reasons therein stated that she may be appointed Administratrix of said estate. It is ordered that on Monday the 30th day of March, A. D. 1863 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the office of the Judge of Probate in Chaska in said county be assigned for the hearing of said application and that all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of the Probate court then and there to be held to show cause if any there be why said application should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said applicant give notice to all persons interested in said estate of the p. m. of said application and the hearing thereon by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "Valley Herald," a newspaper published in Chaska in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

Dated Chaska, March 2d 1863. n27 FRANK WARNER, Judge of Probate.

Removal of the U. S. Land Office from Forest City to Minneapolis, Minnesota.

In pursuance of an order this day received from the Commissioner of the General Land Office directing the temporary removal of the local Office in this District from Forest City to Minneapolis, Notice is hereby given that the Land Office for the "Minneapolis District" will be closed at Forest City on the 11th inst., and opened at Minneapolis on the first day of November, 1862.

October 8th, 1862. [n7.6w] DANA E. KING, Register, C. B. JORDAN, Receiver.

[No. 687.] NOTICE! Of the temporary removal of the Land Office from Forest City to Minneapolis, Minnesota.

In accordance with the provisions of law, and in consequence of Indian hostilities in the State of Minnesota, the President of the United States has approved the temporary removal of the Land Office for the "Minneapolis District" from Forest City to Minneapolis in Minnesota, until further orders, and said removal is hereby directed to be made.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this first day of October, A. D. 1862. By order of the President, J. M. EDMUNDS, Commissioner of the Gen'l Land Office.

SHEEHY & BROTHER, Rectifiers. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors AND GROCERIES.

212 N. 2nd Street, between Jackson and Robert Sts., (Dawson's Block), ST. PAUL, MINN.

We have constantly on hand a large supply of Kentucky Copper Distilled Whiskey, to which attention of the trade is invited; as we are satisfied from our experience in the business that we can do better for them than any other house in the city.

MISSING ISSUE

Date: May 9 1863

The Valley Herald.

C. A. Warner, - - Editor.

CHASKA, MINN., MAY 16, 1863.

The Situation.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.—Since our issue of last week, though in reality no very important event has taken place, the whole country has been electrified with the astounding fallacy, though uttered as a fact, that the Rebel Capitol had fallen into the hands of the Federal forces, and that Hooker had again re-crossed the Rappahannock, and was rapidly pursuing a fleeing and demoralized enemy. Such news was a sweet morsel to all loyalists, who were rolling it under their tongues and were about to swallow it as a confirmed fact, when the telegraph, true to its contradictory instincts, informed them that it was merely a "goak."

Up to the time of going to press we have been regaled with news of "rumors of wars," but can gain no satisfactory evidence of what is transpiring in Hooker's department. In attempting to extract the essence of the telegrams of the week, we find the result highly satisfactory in leaving us just where we were at the beginning of the week. In short, we know nothing at all, but can only conjecture. First, That Richmond was taken by surprise, because our troops did not possess the city when it was within their easy grasp; that Hooker has re-crossed the Rappahannock, but it was to the north side, and it is fair to conclude, taking the antecedents of that army as a guide—that it will remain there until the rebels recover entirely from the effects of the late battle, and restore communications cut off by Stoneman; that Gen. Stoneman's cavalry raid was not "much of a shower" after all—not enough to influence the rise of rivers or depreciate the market for gold or cotton. We confess that the "stirring events" of which we have heard so much, may have stirred our patience into impatience, but we have failed to see wherein it has stirred up discomfiture to our enemies or cooled off their ardor and determination to hold out against the constituted authorities of our Government.

The Curse Removed.

From the St. Paul Press.

The great event has happened. What St. Patrick did for the snakes in Ireland and by the way the large number of Irish Copperheads in this country justifies the inference that the snakes were not killed on that occasion but banished to "Ameriky"—what St. Patrick, we say, did for the snakes in Ireland the Government has at last done for the Indians in Minnesota. They had sowed and they have reaped a whirlwind which has swept them, root and branch, from the soil they have desecrated. At the beginning of last August ten thousand Indians, Sioux and Winnebagoes, roamed over and infested the southwestern districts, a constant source of alarm and vexation to the inhabitants of our whole frontier, while they held as their own some of the finest tract of land in the State.

Now, not an Indian lodge is to be found between the Iowa line and the Otter Tail River, except a few stragglers who will very soon be compelled to follow in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors. Except the Red River Valley, which will be the next, and we presume an early subject of governmental attention, the entire agricultural area of the State is now practically clear of Indians, and in three or four weeks from this time will be as secure to settlement as the neighborhood of St. Paul. For this happy deliverance which, in its material aspects alone, is worth millions of dollars to our State, we have, however, paid a very dear price.

Over five hundred men, women, and children, stricken down in one awful holocaust of blood and fire, is the sacrifice we have paid to civil authorities for the removal of this curse from our midst. The terrible calamity of last August, which, at the moment, seemed to threaten and engulf the whole future of our State, has thus proved in its consequences a priceless blessing, and from the jaws of that dire disaster we have plucked a pearl, which all the wealth and influence of the State, during many years of peaceful prosperity, could not have purchased.

Among the benefits conferred, not the least important is the opening of the rich and valuable reservations of the Winnebagoes and Sioux to settlement. The Winnebago reservation is especially valuable from its situation in the heart of one of our richest, and most beautiful districts, of which it is the richest and most beautiful portion. It is the apple of gold in the picture of silver, and by what freak of madness or stupidity it was ever set apart as the residence of these lazy, and lecherous devils, passes comprehension. All that we now

about it is that the responsibility lies somewhere between H. M. Rice and W. A. Gorman, and the deed was done, if we remember rightly, in 1854, when the protests of the then rapidly growing population of the country left no excuse for the consummation of so enormous a wrong.

The Winnebago reservation is situated mainly in Blue Earth county, but extends into Waseca on its eastern borders. Its north line is within three miles of Mankato. The whole tract contains 297,360 acres. It is traversed by four fine streams, the Blue Earth and its tributaries, the Maple, Cobb, and LeSueur, whose wooded borders divide the landscape in alternate belts of wood and prairie. The soil is perhaps the richest in the State. The western half of the reservation was set apart by a treaty in 1859 for the payment of debts contracted by the Indians. By an advertisement in our columns it is seen that a portion of this tract is offered for sale. The rest is to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on condition of settlement.

The Sioux reservation contains 710,400 acres extending in a parallelogram along the south side of the Minnesota river above Fort Ridgely. No steps have yet been taken for the sale of these lands.

Removal of the Winnebago Indians.

WINNESHIEK REFRACTORY AND DON'T COME TO TIME.

Mankato, May 10. The removal of Winnebagoes has been a day here in good earnest. Yesterday was a busy day here in this line. About 1,000 Indians had come in, and were waiting for transportation to their new reservation in Dakota Territory. Their appearance was pitiful or repulsive, according to the standpoint occupied by the observer. A very few were cheerful and apparently willing to go; but most of them were sad and heavy, if not broken-hearted. But few tears were shed, however, on their behalf. That is played out in this community. At an early hour the Eolian commenced loading with the interesting and precious cargo, thus awaiting shipment. At an early hour in the morning and by noon she was ready to proceed on her, to us, most glorious mission. At a later hour the Pomeroy also commenced loading, and was soon ready to accompany the Eolian. The manifest of these boats on this trip, would, no doubt, be a mine of wealth to a properly constituted committee on things lost upon earth. I can only report that it consisted of 755 Indians, half-breeds, a variety of dogs, cats, lice, and a large amount of Indian civilization.

To-day the Favorite came up and received a cargo of like character, but for want of material did not half load. She takes down only 338 Indians.

The remainder of the tribe, under the leadership of Winneshiek, are refractory, and refuse to come in. The agent, Major Balcomb, has used every opportunity to influence them to submit peacefully to the removal, but thus far his efforts have been without success. It is very evident that he has little or no influence over Winneshiek and his followers. Their sympathies are with the Sioux, and here or elsewhere will need close watching. Hopes are entertained that they will yet decide to come in, and quietly follow their new home. Be this, however, as it may, whenever Col. Miller is ordered to bring them in it will be done, and well done.

Here I take the opportunity to correct an error in my last despatch. The Sioux scouts were not killed by Winneshiek's band, but by Little Priest and his men. The scouts, when discovered, were making their way to Winneshiek's camp, where they would undoubtedly have received a friendly reception.

All is quiet in the border settlements south of the Minnesota and west of the Blue Earth.

The Indian Murders Near Pomme de Terre.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND FULL PARTICULARS.

From the St. Paul Press, 13th.

Gen. Sibley received an official despatch from Capt. McLarty yesterday, who is stationed at Pomme de Terre, giving fuller particulars of the recent murders in that vicinity than have yet been made public. The report is dated on the 4th inst., and states that on Saturday morning, two days previous, Corporal Zenus Blackman and private Adam H. Hair left the stockade and started towards Pomme de Terre River in search of goose eggs. About 8 o'clock, an hour after their departure, three shots were heard in the direction which they had taken, and a search being instituted, their bodies were soon found.

Blackman was shot through the heart, the ball passing out through the right shoulder. He was also shot in the lower part of the body, and two arrows were found sticking in his breast.

Hair was killed by a charge of buckshot, which lodged in his breast, and one arrow remained in his body. Two more arrows were found near by, making five in all, and it is inferred that the arrows indicate the number of Indians engaged in the murders.

On the same morning a soldier named Comfort B. Ludington, and a citizen named Foot, started from Pomme de Terre,

with eight head of cattle, for Fort Abercrombie. They encamped for the night, and were shot while asleep. Ludington was shot in the left breast, the ball passing through his body, and also in the back with buck-shot. A bayonet was left thrust into his breast. Foot was shot through the head.

A squad of soldiers were sent out from Pomme de Terre and the bodies were secured. The cattle were undisturbed except that two of them were wounded with arrows. They were all driven back to the stockade.

Winnebagoes Moving.

A Day in Their Encomptment.

DANCING ROUND SIOUX SCALPS.

INCIDENTS AND SCENES, &c., &c.

Ten bands of Indians arrived from Mankato on Monday night, and we found them encamped on the flat below the Fort, near the original Sioux encampment. Some of them luxuriated in Sibley and other styles of canvas tents, but for the most part they dwelt in houses made with hands composed of rush matting laid upon poles. These band numbered in the aggregate seven hundred, and have for chiefs—

Little de-Cora, Little Hill, Young Prophet, Good Thunder, Whirling T. under, Young French, Old Good Heart, Little Carmona, Old Kano, Old Rago.

Being but temporarily encamped they to some extent resembled the moving of white folks, having their equipments mixed up rather miscellaneous, even for Indians. They however made themselves as much at home in their employments and sports as if they had always inhabited their present location, and they scarcely noticed the arrival of the boat that was to take them away.

THEIR APPEARANCE.

Their looks indicated anything but the "good Indians" that we read about in missionary works, and it is probable that Satan would not have great difficulty in selecting and officiating at least a full company, who would be admirably adapted for his body guard. It is very charming indeed to read, in Hiawatha verse of the "noble Indian," but we acquit Longfellow of any intention to personify the Winnebagoes. He must have alluded to some tribe now extinct, as that class of Indians don't roam in this region at present. The only nobility we could discover consisted of half-dressed bodies with ugly, deformed faces, hideously daubed with paint.

EMPLOYMENTS AND SPORTS.

As usual, the squaws were occupied with housework, washing, cooking, &c., while the men and boys participated in various kinds of amusements, a large number being industriously engaged in doing nothing. The "moccasin game," as it is called, was their favorite sport, though occasionally a deck of cards would be called into requisition to while away the hours. We saw none of the devotional exercises for which the Sioux are so celebrated, and fear that they were not able to bring their religion away from the reservation. As Winnebagoes still remains in defiance at Lake Elysian, it is possible that it may have been in that region and will be brought down with his tribe.

Near the center of the encampment they had placed a young sapling and fastened to this the keepsakes that had been captured from the Sioux who were murdered by them last week. They consisted of two scalps stretched upon hoops and attached to long poles, the skins of fingers with nails, pendant, tufts of hair, pieces of flesh, &c., fastened upon bushy, all ornamented with fancy-colored bits of cloth. Some of the half-breeds and "good Sioux" who are at the Fort examined them and they give it as their opinion that the scalps were taken from Sioux who were living with the Winnebagoes, as those upon the plains never wear such short hair. They looked savage when viewing the relics of their brethren and vow vengeance.

THE SCALP DANCE.

During the forenoon they participated in one of their grand scalp dances, forming a circle about the scalping, the men beating upon drums and skins while the squaws carried the scalps and other relics and all shouted and sung their wild war dance as they moved in the "misty maze of the dance." This continued for an hour and a half with unabated vigor, when there was a temporary cessation.

The fiendish hilarity which pervaded these dances showed in true light the Indian character.

PACKING UP.

At 4 p. m. the order to pack up was given and then there was a scattering. The squaws and children folded their tents like the Arab or some other man and packing up their household gods, carried them on board while the braves sat smoking and laughing. This occupied nearly two hours when they were taken on board and counted as they walked the stage. Dogs and cats comprised no small part of the baggage, and in many cases, the papoosees carried them upon their backs as the squaws carry the children.

Two of the women were nearly white, and one of them is the wife of a French-

man who is in the army. They were favored with accommodations suitable to their complexion. The Indians proper were located on the boiler deck, with the privilege of occupying out doors on the hurricane deck.

A PHENOMENA.

As the Indians were packing up we noticed a blanket lying on the ground which seemed to have been overlooked. The blanket, however, soon gave indications of life, and after three or four kicks, roll and a tumble, a papoose made its bewildered appearance, a string of beads around its neck constituting its summer costume. A squaw soon discovered that she had lost something which very much resembled the phenomena, and it was accordingly provided for.

THE MEN IN CHARGE.

The removal of the Indians is superintended by Major Hatch, who has taken pains to have it done in a suitable manner. Ample supplies for their journey were provided by Mr. C. K. Winnie, and from the quantity of bread, meat, and other stores taken on board, there is no fear of their suffering. Marshal Cleveland will accompany this boat load to their new reservation.

FROM THE POTOMAC.

Washington, May 8.

A confidential despatch from Lee to the rebel President, captured by Stoneman, claims a great victory, but adds that his loss is terrific.

The officers returned from Richmond saw two divisions of Longstreet's force coming up the river.

The President and Gen. Halleck went down on Wednesday evening on a special boat to Aquia Creek, where they took the cars for Falmouth. They met with a most enthusiastic reception from the whole army. The party visited the hospitals and paid particular attention to our wounded soldiers.

They were in consultation with Hooker all day yesterday. At the time of our recrossing the Rappahannock, a large number of Virginia refugees availed themselves of the opportunity of coming with our troops. Among the number was a lady who stated that she had been in the rebel lines for some time.

The rebels had the flower of their army at Fredericksburg, and every regiment not able to make a long march or endure much fatigue was sent to subordinate posts, and placed as garrisons in the forts on James river, so that the best troops the rebel Confederacy could muster were at Hooker's front. The immense loss they sustained will send a chill from one end of the South to the other.

We understand from reliable authority that a large number of prisoners captured in the late battle, are both willing and anxious to take the oath of allegiance. They say they see nothing but starvation staring them in the face if they return, and that it will be folly to prolong the present struggle. They have been surprised at the small number of wounded that have been brought to this city, the whole amounting to not more than 1,200.

This is accounted for by the fact that we have a large number of hospitals at Potomac Creek, and most of the wounded, especially the desperate cases, have been accommodated there. No less than five corps have hospitals there, all of which are filled. Everything necessary for the comfort of sufferers has been done, and surgeons and nurses are unremitting in their attentions.

It is a remarkable fact never before seen in any Potomac fight, that during the movement, both to Chancellorsville and returning, very little straggling was noticeable. So well were regulations to prevent this carried out, that officers affirm that there were not 100 men out of the ranks during the whole marching. The men marched with great alacrity and bore cheerful countenances, never finching at the greatest peril, and never grumbling at work set before them.

Hooker's arrangements for all emergencies were not only admirable, but perfect, and showed that the present Commander of the Army of the Potomac has effectually removed from that army that which has been the curse heretofore in all our military departments.

FROM MEXICO.

New-York, May 14.

Advices from Puebla via Havana to April 21st have been received.

The French were repulsed on the 13th in an attack on the convents of St. Augustine, Carmen, and Merced.

On the 14th a battle occurred at Alexeco, between part of Comonfort's forces and the French. Both parties claim success, but the chief design of Comonfort to dislodge the French was not attained.

Reports reached Vera Cruz, April 20, that the French were driven from Fort St. Javier and Hill San Juan, to their former position at Amalecan. French accounts disagree with this, and report the capture of the Church of Carmen on the 19th.

A general review of the situation shows little change since the first of April.

Tennyson says that every sea is full of life. He should have excepted the Dead Sea.

From Hooker's Army.

New-York, May 14.

The Tribune has direct advices from the Army to Tuesday.

All reports of movements since Hooker crossed the north side of the Rappahannock are unfounded.

The troops are in good spirits, though some disappointment exists among rank and file at the retreat, but no demoralization.

Stoneman's raid has been avverted. The Richmond and Fredericksburg road was so little injured that it was repaired in 24 hours.

Our losses exceed 17,000 men, while Lee is said to admit a loss of 18,000. Our army still outnumbered that of the rebels.

Gen. Stoneman is at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac. Col. Kilpatrick has received orders to report there.

Gen. Lee has detained all nurses and surgeons who accompanied ambulance trains across the ford, and has also placed guns in position at Banks' and United States fords, from which fact it is supposed that he intends to assume the offensive, and cross the river and attack our forces. It is quite certain that Gen. Hooker has ordered a portion of his army to recross the Rappahannock.

Some days ago, as previously stated, in accordance with a plan framed before, he commenced his retreat, but the plan was not approved by Gen. Halleck, who therefore countermanded it. Hence the conflict in the reports concerning the recrossing of the river by Gen. Hooker.

Gen. Butterfield has said that a movement cannot be made for some time. It seems not unlikely that Gen. Halleck contemplated assuming the command.

From Grant's Army.

Cairo, May 14.

[Special to St. Paul Press.]—The very latest dates from Grant's army are to Thursday. At that time it was eighteen miles from Grand Gulf, encamped near Big Black River.

We have not yet possession of any part of the railroad between Vicksburg and Jackson.

There is probably no truth in the reported battle at Clinton.

Grant is receiving heavy reinforcements. A new overland route for troops and trains has been made from Young's Point to the river below. It is only eight miles long, and greatly expedites forwarding men and supplies.

Ten negro regiments have been formed. Gen. Thomas, who arrived at Memphis, thinks ten more will be formed.

Vallandigham Sent South.

New-York, May 13.

Vallandigham was convicted of the charges against him and sentenced to the Tortugas till the close of the war. Gen. Burnside approved this sentence but the President changed it by sending him South.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

COUNTY OF CARVER.

IN PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Michael Wist, late of the village of Chaska in said county, deceased, intestate.

At a Special Term of the Probate Court held in and for the County of Carver on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1863: On reading and filing the petition of Barbara Wist (now Barbara Rudiger) widow of the said Michael Wist, praying for reasons therein set forth, that letters of administration issue to George Berline. It is ordered that Monday, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Judge of Probate, at Chaska, in said county, be fixed as the time for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are requested to appear then and there to show cause, if any there be, why said petition should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Valley Herald, a weekly newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks previous to the day of hearing.

Dated at Chaska, April 8th, 1863. FRANK W. WARNER, Judge of Probate.

1863. 1863.

Milwaukee and La Crosse

RAIL ROAD LINE,

With its connections, forms the Shortest Quickest and only direct route to

MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO

Detroit, Toledo, Pittsburg,

NEW YORK, BOSTON,

and all

POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

One of the splendid United States Mail Steamers, the Northern Belle, Keweenaw, and Milwaukee, will leave St. Paul daily, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Wharf Boat-foot of Third street, connecting at La Crosse, next morning (Sundays excepted) after breakfast, with the 6.40 A. M. train arriving at Milwaukee Junction 12.35 P. M., in Milwaukee at 2.35 same afternoon, and in Chicago at 6.30 same evening, in time to connect with all Eastern and Southern trains.

This is the only route by which passengers are assured of making connections in Milwaukee or Chicago, the NEXT EVENING AFTER LEAVING ST. PAUL.

Baggage Checked Through.

Ask for Tickets via La Crosse

For through tickets apply to C. L. WOOD, S. E. corner Jackson street and Levee, St. Paul, April 1, '63.

Mortgage Foreclosure and Sale

State of Minnesota, County of Carver, District Court, Fourth Judicial District.

Jo'n Simmons

David L. Fuller, Benjamin Callender, John P. Rogers and Gustavus A. Hiltz, late partners as "Callender, Rogers & Co.," A. H. Cathcart, and J. W. Cathcart, late partners as "Cathcart & Co.," Franklin Steele, the Chaska Company, George Fuller, Edward O. Bolton, Sherwood D. Gould, Walter O. Griswold, Charles N. Mackubin and Ernest Edgerton. Decees for damages, \$5,811 48 Costs 32 47 \$5,843 95

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the 21st day of March, 1863, by the District Court for the Fourth District and County of Carver aforesaid, I the subscriber, the Sheriff of said county of Carver, duly appointed by said court to execute said judgment and decree, will sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds in Chaska, in said county of Carver, on Saturday, the 23rd day of May, 1863, at nine (9) o'clock A. M. of that day, the following premises and real estate, with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to wit: those certain pieces and parcels of land described and embraced in said judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale, lying and being in the County of Carver and state of Minnesota aforesaid, and described as follows: Lot five (5) in Block Fifty-three, (53) and Lot six (6) in Block Fifty-two (52) in the town of Chaska, according to the recorded plat and survey thereof. Dated at Chaska, April 8th, 1863. FREDERICK GREINER, Sheriff of Carver County.

VAN ETREN & OFFICE, Puff's Att'ys, St. Paul, Minn.

Henry Young's

CHEAP CASH STORE.

CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

HAVING now on hand and for sale a large and choice stock of goods—consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries & Provisions,

Crockery, and Stoneware, Iron

Nails, Glass, and Tin-

ware.

HARDWARE

Boots and

Shoes,

Hats, Caps

etc.

All of which he will sell at the lowest living profit either for cash, or on exchange for country produce, for which he will always pay the highest market price.

Cash paid for Wheat.

Chaska, Sept. 18, 1862. v1 n3

S. K. PUTNAM.

Wholesale & Retail Dealer

—IN—

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS

Corner Third and Market St's,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

I am now in receipt of a large and well-selected stock of goods

PURCHASED IN

NEW YORK & BOSTON

Exclusively for cash,

WHICH I AM OFFERING AT AS

Low Figures

as any House in the Northwest.

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, &c

AT REDUCED PRICES.

S. K. PUTNAM.

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

J. B. BRADEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

HARDWARE, PITTSBURGH COAL, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

Keeps constantly on hand all goods in his line including

Pig, Sweden and Kensington Bar Iron.

Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Chisels, Axes, Vices, &c., &c.

Also the celebrated

St. Paul Clipper and Rock

Island Clipper Plows.

Which are so well and favorably known, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Warehouse on Third, between Minnesota and Cedar Streets, St. Paul, Minn.

—PIONEER—PLOW, manufactured at Ellis Plains, by Wells & Smith, 1860-17

The Valley Herald.

C. A. Warner, - - Editor.

CHASKA, MINN., MAY 23, 1863.

The Cause Progresses.

Although in the last fortnight, the cause of the Union has, in one or two of the military departments, suffered a slight check, the general aspect of the war shows that we are gradually advancing toward the final overthrow of the rebellion. Notwithstanding the repulse of our fleet at Charleston and the withdrawal of Hooker's army across the Rappahannock, after a series of battles in which the enemy were more crippled than ourselves, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have lost no ground since McClellan was relieved of his command. From the outset we have had designated territories to capture and restore to government authority. So far as we have succeeded in capturing and placing within our lines this territory thus far have we advanced in crushing out the rebellion and weakening our enemies. If, in any military department, therefore, we have succeeded in penetrating the enemy's country at any point, we are advancing toward the desired result. It is only one portion of a workman's vice which moves upon the object sought to be held, while the other, remaining firm but stationary, contributes equally with the one in creating the desired pressure. So it is in the case of our military successes. If the enemy are held in check, on every side, and are pressed to the wall from one point only, the final triumph of our arms is as conclusively guaranteed to us as if we were pushing them from every quarter. Though we have advanced but little in the East, we have made progress in the South and West. The successes of Gen. Banks in Louisiana, and of Gen. Grant in capturing 5,000 prisoners and Jackson, the Capitol of Mississippi, and destroying the same, together with the fact that hundreds of negroes—the main pillars of their hopes—are daily making their way into our lines and being mustered into the service of the North, are evidences upon which we can establish our faith in the final overthrow of treason. If this war resolves itself into an issue of exhaustion of men and resources of the belligerent sections—if the final victory is to be given to the party having the most men and money—and if what Napoleon says is true, that the Lord is on the side where the largest and best armies do congregate, the result is only a question of time. The North can furnish an army of immense magnitude, after sacrificing her present forces in annihilating every able-bodied man in the South. With this view of the case, we may be satisfied that though we may suffer from incompetent commanders, and thereby protract the war materially, yet as long as the people are true to their bleeding country, we may eventually succeed from the sheer exhaustion of our enemies.

Exodus of the Winnebagoes.

Mankato, May 18.
The exodus of the Winnebagoes is complete. Last night the Albany took down a cargo of these beauties, and this morning the odds and ends of the tribe were gathered up and forwarded by land to St. Peter, there to await transportation to their home on the Upper Missouri. The people of the Blue Earth valley are enraptured. The winter of their discontent is passed, and glorious spring returns. To the civilized world, we send salutations of peace. The fated hour has come to a fated race. Henceforth the tramp of the pagan shall no more be heard within our borders. All "good," "noble," "brave," "devilish," all gone. Morbid philanthropists and interested parties may deplore the event, and stand upon the order of their going; but honest and sensible men will not. They know that it might do no make right, there is, nevertheless, a right in the might of civilization which must jostle the barbarian in the march of events, and which will ultimately erect its habitation upon his grave.

The military forces here being thus relieved from the unpleasant duty of standing guard over these "gay and festive" are now preparing to start upon the expedition against the Sioux. May they win "heaps" of laurels. — *Chr. St. Paul Press.*

From New Orleans.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

Further Success of Gen. Banks.

New-York, May 17.
The steamer George Washington, from New-Orleans, arrived this morning. An Opelousas letter of the 5th states that information from Grand Gulf and the gunboat fleet had been received there, with details of its capture, and the capture of Port Gibson by Gen. Osterhaus.

When the latter was nearing Port Gibson, he was met by hundreds of families fleeing from the interior to escape the raids of the Illinois cavalry, and the prevalent opinion among the secessionists was that Port Gibson was the safest place in that region. The damage done by the cavalry raid was irreparable. It was rumored at Opelousas that Port Hudson was evacuated.

Admiral Farragut arrived at New Orleans on the afternoon of the 9th, from Brashear City. The Admiral and his officers left the flag ship in the Red River, and brings the important intelligence that Alexandria was captured on the 4th, by Admiral Porter's, and a portion of his own fleet. Prior to the capture of Alexandria, Port de Russe, on the Red River, was demolished, after a fight, and a rebel gunboat also captured.

After the capture, on the morning of the 6th, of Alexandria, by our gunboats, the advance cavalry of Brig. General Dwight dashed into the place, thus forming a junction of Farragut and General Banks' forces.

Opelousas dates of the 6th states that our army was then on the march. Gen. Dwight's brigade was supposed to be in Alexandria, and Gens. Euwry, Weitzel, and Grover, with their forces, close behind.

A Baton Rouge letter of the 2d, says that Col. Grierson's force, the 6th and 7th cavalry, and a battery numbering some 900 men, followed by a large number of prisoners, rode into that city that day. They left Lagrange, April 16th, burnt rebel stores and the railroad depot at Okolona; the depot and two heavily laden freight and commissary trains and an ordnance train at Newton, on the Charleston & Fredericksburg R.R. The ordnance train contained 1,000 loaded shells for the Vicksburg batteries, which exploded terrifically.

From Newton they followed the railroad to Meridian, burning all the bridges, thence south on the Mobile & Charleston Railroad, to Enterprise, where they destroyed the rebel ordnance works, thence back to Newton, burning all the bridges, from thence to Jackson, including the great bridge over Pearl River, and near Jackson tore up two miles of the track. Thence they followed the Jackson & New-Orleans Railroad south to the Louisiana line.

A rebel force of 500, at Clinton, was evaded by making a circle around them, our force destroying their camp equipment, stores, and capturing 300 prisoners. While crossing the branch of the Amite River, Lieut. Col. Blackburn was severely wounded, and left in the hands of the enemy. They crossed the Amite River on the morning of the 1st, ten miles from Baton Rouge, captured a rebel cavalry picket of 160 men and horses, burned Capt. Wetherly's house, and captured his horses.

They then rode into Baton Rouge, looking rough, but in good condition. Every railroad in Mississippi has been cut by them. They have supplied themselves with fresh horses on the route, and brought in over three hundred contrabands on horses. Nearly all the latter also leading horses.

From Washington.

New-York, May 19.
Herald's Washington despatch says rebels have delivered to Col. Ludlow about 730 prisoners, who have arrived at Camp Parole, Annapolis. The rebels are not inclined to release commissioned officers, except as we have rebel officers to exchange for them.

Secretary Stanton has not made any authoritative declaration suspending the \$300 proviso of the conscription act.

The Times' Washington special contains the following:
The Richmond Enquirer of the 16th says trains to White House, on York River Railroad, have been making their regular trips. The Enquirer, in speaking of retaliation resolutions, of the Rebel Congress relative to officers of nigger regiments, says the Yankees will in turn hang rebel officers; and seems to be in grief over the matter.

[Special to Press.]—Reliable information has been received here that the steamer Gladiator sailed from Liverpool for Nassau on the 25th ult., but ultimately to run the blockade if possible. Her cargo consists of 1,500 barrels of bread, and 163 barrels of bacon. The bacon and bread are for the rebel army, and this fact is regarded as an evidence of the great destitution of the rebels, and of the straits to which they are reduced.

From Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 19.
[Special to Press.]—Jay Cooke, Government Agent, reports the sale of \$2,050,000 worth of 5-20's to-day.

From Washington.

RUMORS ABOUT GEN. HOOKER.

The Nine Months' and Two Years' Men.

OUR WOUNDED—THE REBEL STRENGTH—ORDER RELIEVING GEN. CURTIS.

Philadelphia, May 17.
General Hooker's purposes and designs of movement, so far as the army of the Potomac is concerned, are, in the absence of facts, mere matters of conjecture. Regiments of nine months' and two years' men are constantly pouring in through Washington to the North, their time having expired. There is a feeling of nervousness upon this subject in some quarters; but our military leaders are satisfied that if we lose 20,000 or 30,000 men from the army at all, it is better to lose them now.

The soldiers now returning home will have had six weeks away from the army, and they will begin to be restless by the middle of July.

The War department will offer a bounty of three hundred dollars to all who will re-enlist, using the funds accumulated to pay three hundred dollars rather than go to the field. It is expected that nearly all these returning soldiers will accept high bounties and return to service. Six weeks will undoubtedly be consumed in the enrolling of all persons subject to do military duty.

New-York, May 16.
A Washington special to the N. Y. Tribune says:

The last of the wounded left on the other side of the Rappahannock have been brought across the river. As good care was taken of them while in the enemy's lines as could reasonably be expected. Our surgeons have been with them since Hooker crossed the river. The medical store sent over at the suggestion of Lee, were taken possession of by the rebels, but were issued to our surgeons on proper requisitions. The dead of both armies have been buried.

From the Rebel Capital.

HOW THEY LIKE THE SITUATION.

A Nut for Northern Cronkers.

Fortress Monroe, May 16.
The Richmond Enquirer of the 15th inst. contains the following editorial.

There is evidently to be an active summer campaign. The plan of the enemy seems to be to keep our attention constantly exercised at every point at once, so that no part of our whole wide frontier may be freed from the urgent and immediate apprehension of an attack. Then they can strike where our defenses are least prepared, and if repulsed, they can retire and direct a blow at some other quarter. In the meantime they can bag much plunder and cause much sorrow and heart-breaking among our people, by expeditions through thinly populated regions, destitute of troops.

They can also force more and more of our people within their lines to take their hated oath, for a quiet life, and to save their property from confiscation.

Thus they demoralize and rob us within our own borders, preparing all the while for serious assaults, and delivering them just when they are ready, and where they choose.

It is hard to say at what point they are most active just now. If one looks southward, it would seem the State of Mississippi is the region of the most extensive operations. Immense armies are gathering in and around Vicksburg, and where preparations are in progress for a new assault on that place, the country is devastated and the people plundered, by cavalry raids; but at the very moment Charleston is kept on the qui vive, by energetic preparations for another attack, by sea or land, or both at once, the object may be only to prevent General Beauregard from sending away any of the troops which remain to defend Charleston.

At the same instant, Burnside threatens East Tennessee, and Hooker, largely re-enforced, is expected to cross the Rappahannock somewhere, or anywhere from Culpeper to Port Royal, to keep some of our forces employed in the defense of Richmond. Re-enforcements are sent to Fortress Monroe, and the enemy's gunboats are harrassing North Carolina.

Items From Washington.

Washington, May 21.
Gen. Wilson has just returned from Falmouth, and expresses surprise at the high spirits, and fighting condition of the army.

Hooker has directed two correspondents to retract their denunciations of Carl Schurz and the 11th corps.

A Cassville letter of the 19th states that a rebel deserter reports the enemy's force on Blackwater at 30,000. Picket firing continued, and the rebels were removing rail from their end of the railroad.

The rebels indulge in firing into ambulance trains and solitary travelers between the camps.

The Suffolk expedition has accomplished its mission, and will soon return.

A Terrible Mistake.

Philadelphia, May 21.
The Enquirer of this city publishes a letter from Suffolk, Va., stating that on Tuesday the 11th Rhode Island and 152d New York, were advancing from different directions, when, mistaking each other for rebels, a brisk fight began and continued until the fatal blunder was discovered. A number of each regiment are reported killed and wounded.

On Monday two companies of New York mounted rifles were suddenly attacked by the rebels and badly cut up.

The Capture of Jackson.

Washington, May 21.
Government has received official advice from Grant, from Jackson the 15th, and Memphis the 20th, of the capture of Jackson, Miss., after a fight of three hours. Joe Johnson commanded. The enemy retreated north and evidently designed joining the Vicksburg forces.

Porter's Victory.

Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy.

Washington, May 14.
I have the honor to inform you that I arrived off the mouth of the Red River on the morning of the 4th inst., and on the 5th took possession of Fort de Russe, about eight miles from the mouth. On the evening of the 6th I took possession of Alexandria without resistance.

Gen. Banks arrived in Alexandria on the evening of the 7th, and I turned the city over to him.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral.

Vallandigham.

Cincinnati, May 20.
Hon. C. L. Vallandigham was last evening placed on a gunboat which is now anchored off the levy. His transfer to the boat was very quietly done, and attracted no crowd. Those who saw him say he looked sober, sad, and much broken down. He certainly goes to Fort Warren, but by what route is not known.

1863.



CHAS. A. WARNER,

CHASKA,

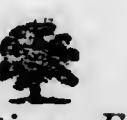
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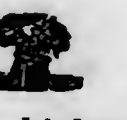
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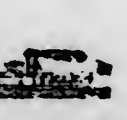
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For sale by
C. A. WARNER.

Prospectus

CONTINENTAL MAGAZINE.

There are persons in the world, who are not only interested in the progress of the war, but who are also interested in the progress of the country. They are interested in the progress of the country, and they are interested in the progress of the war. They are interested in the progress of the country, and they are interested in the progress of the war.

This Continent has lately been convulsed by an upheaving so sudden and terrible that the relations of all men and all classes to each other are violently disturbed, and people look about for the elements with which to smother the storm and direct the whirlwind. Just at present, we do not know what all this is to bring forth; but we do know that great results must flow from such extraordinary commotions.

At a juncture so solemn and so important, there is a special need that the intellectual force of the country should be active and efficient. It is a time for great minds to speak their thoughts boldly, and to take position as the advance guard. To this end, there is a special need of a magazine, which shall be open to the first intellects of the land, and which shall treat the issues presented, and to be presented to the country, in a free and unbiassed manner, and not influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward; which shall seize and grapple with the momentous subjects that the present disturbed state of affairs holds to the surface, and which cannot be held aside or neglected.

To meet this want, the undersigned have conceived, and the editorial charge of CHARLES A. WARNER, the publication of a new magazine, devoted to literature and National Policy. In Politics, it will advocate, with all the force of its command, measures best adapted to preserve the oneness and integrity of these United States. It will never yield to the idea of any disintegration of the Republic, peacefully or otherwise; and it will discuss with honesty and impartiality what must be done to save it. In this department, some of the most eminent statesmen of the time will contribute regularly to its pages.

In Literature, it will be sustained by the best writers and ablest thinkers of this country. Among its attractions will be presented, in an early number, a New Serial of American Life, by RICHARD H. KIMBALL, Esq., the very popular author of "The Revelations of Wall Street," "St. Leger," &c. A series of papers by HON. HORACE GREELEY, embodying the distinguished author's observations on the growth and development of the Republic. A series of articles by the author of "Through the Cotton States," containing the result of an extended tour in the seaboard Slave States, just prior to the breaking out of the war, and presenting a startling and truthful picture of the real condition of that region. No pains will be spared to render the literary attractions of the Continental both brilliant and substantial. The lyrical or descriptive talents of the most eminent literati have been promised to its pages; and nothing will be admitted which will not be distinguished by marked energy, originality, and solid strength. Avoiding every influence or association partaking of the nature of a clique, it will be open to all contributions of real merit, even from writers differing materially in their views; the only limitation required being that of devotion to the Union, and the only standard of acceptance that of intrinsic excellence.

The EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT will embrace, in addition to vigorous and fearless comments on the events of the times, general gossip with the reader on all current topics, and also devote abundant space to those rare specimens of American wit and humor, without which there can be no perfect exposition of our national character. Among those who will contribute regularly to this department may be mentioned the name of SAMUEL F. BARNES, ("Arcturion Ward"), from whom we shall present in the March number, the first of an entirely new and original series of SKETCHES OF WESTERN LIFE.

The Continental will be liberal and progressive, without yielding to chimeras and hopes beyond the grasp of the age; and it will endeavor to reflect the feelings and interests of the American people, and to illustrate both their serious and humorous peculiarities. In short, no pains will be spared to make it the REPRESENTATIVE MAGAZINE of the time.

TERMS:—Three Dollars per year, in advance (postage paid by the Publishers); Two Copies for Five Dollars; Three Copies for Six Dollars, (postage unpaid); Eleven Copies for Twenty Dollars, (postage unpaid). Single numbers can be procured of any News-dealer in the United States. The Knickerbocker Magazine and the Continental Monthly will be furnished for one year at Four Dollars.

Appreciating the importance of literature to the soldier on duty, the publisher will send the CONTINENTAL, GRATIS, to any regiment in active service, on application being made by its Colonel or Chaplain; he will also receive subscriptions from those desiring to furnish it to soldiers in the ranks at half the regular price; but in such cases it must be mailed from the office of publication.

J. R. GILMORE, 110 Tremont Street, Boston.
Charles T. Evans, at G. P. Putnam's, 532 Broadway, New York, is authorized to receive Subscriptions in that City.

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A German Clerk always in attendance.

STEAM FURNITURE WORKS

THE SUBSCRIBER, having just introduced steam power into his Factory, is now prepared to manufacture, upon short notice, and in a style unsurpassed west of St. Paul, all descriptions of furniture, including

BEDSTEADS,
CHAIRS,
TABLES,
BUREAUS,
STANDS,
LIBRARIES,
SECRETARIES,
&c., &c.

Those in want of Furniture are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
A. B. ELLING,
Young America, Nov. 20, 1861. n10-1f

Taken Up.

By the subscriber on the 1st day of Dec., on white cow with small black spots and nearly black head, both ears cropped, eight years old, and one red and white three year old heifer with ears cropped, and having with her a red calf with white belly six months old. The heifer has a white spot in forehead and white belly. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them away.
Young America, Dec. 1st, 1862. n20-1y

MACHINERY OIL, a superior article
Thrashing Machines and Steam Engines,
n1-1f
For Sale at HOLMES'

IN PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of CHARLES WIST, deceased, testate.

As a Special Term of the Probate Court held in and for the County of Chaska, on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1863, on reading and filing the petition of Barbara Wist (now Barbara Rudiger) widow of the said Michael Wist, praying for reasons therein set forth, that letters of administration issue to George Berline. It is ordered that Monday, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Judge of Probate, at Chaska, in said county, be fixed as the time for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are requested to appear then and there to show cause, if any there be, why said petition should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Valley Herald, a weekly newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks previous to the day of hearing.

Dated at Chaska, April 8th, 1863.
FRANK WARNER,
Judge of Probate.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.
Diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, SPERMATORRHOEA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, and other affections of the SEXUAL ORGANS, PHYSICAL DEBILITY and PREMATURE DECA—new and reliable treatment, in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. S. LUDLOW, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 5, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Henry Young's CHEAP CASH STORE.

CHASKA, MINNESOTA.
HAYING now on hand and for sale a large and choicestock of goods—consisting in art of

DRY GOODS, Groceries & Provisions, Crockery, and Stoneware, Iron Nails, Glass, and Tin- ware.

HARDWARE Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps etc.

All of which he will sell at the lowest living profit, either for cash, or in exchange for country produce, for which he will always pay the highest market prices.
Cash paid for Wheat.
Chaska, Sept. 18, 1862. v1 n3

S. K. PUTNAM.

Wholesale & Retail Dealer

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS

Corner Third and Market St's,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

I am now in receipt of a large and well-selected stock of goods

PURCHASED IN

NEW YORK & BOSTON

Exclusively for cash,

WHICH I AM OFFERING AT AS

Low Figures

as any House in the Northwest.

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, &c

AT REDUCED PRICES.

S. K. PUTNAM,

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

J. E. BRADEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

HARDWARE, PITTSBURGH COAL, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

Keeps constantly on hand all goods in his line including

Fig, Sweden and Kensington Bar Iron.

Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Chains, Anvils, Wires, Axes, &c.

Also the celebrated

St. Paul Clipper and Rock Island Clipper Plows.

Which are so well and favorably known, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Warehouse on Third, between Minnesota and Cedar Streets, St. Paul, Minn. n20-1y

The latest styles of
Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' HATS,
Trimmed and untrimmed, at
WARNER'S.

The Valley Herald.

C. A. Warner, - - Editor.

CHASKA, MINN., MAY 20, 1863.

Vicksburg.

We expected to be able to announce to our readers in this issue that the embargo laid upon the commerce of our Western waters at Vicksburg on the Mississippi, had been raised by Grant's forces which are now in the rear of that city, and gradually nearing it by regular approaches. We are certainly on the eve of a great victory, which will again place the navigation of our noble Mississippi at the disposal of the North.

We feel assured that, could we postpone our issue another day, we should be able to announce to our anxious readers the most glorious achievement of the whole war. Our latest news is that Gen. Grant, with his land forces, and Commodore Porter with his fleet, have invested Vicksburg on all sides, and that the enemy has been driven to his innermost line of entrenchments, and the capture of that important point, together with an immense amount of artillery, small arms, and prisoners, is already a foregone conclusion.

Experience has taught us not to speculate upon the result of a victory only half won or a battle already in progress; for ere we place the sweet morsel of anticipated victory to our lips is suddenly changed to a "bitter pill," which, though often induced by a physician's advice to take, we never could relish. This we say of the army of the Potomac; but are enabled on account of the antecedents of the Western army, which have always been that of success, to forego the proceedings of that body with a better show of correctness. The fact that the Army of the West has never suffered defeat, from the day of its inception until the siege of Vicksburg was undertaken, points more surely than the closest logical deductions could to what will be the final of Grant's Spring campaign.

The winter of our discontent is evidently and inevitably passing away, and the glorious summer of rebellious overthrow and triumphant peace appears in the dim distance, hailed with rapturous delight by a Union-loving and invincible North.

A Railroad Meeting.

We are informed that a meeting of the directors of the Minneapolis & Cedar Valley Railroad Company held a meeting on Wednesday last, having for its object the transfer of the property and franchises of that Railroad to the Minnesota Central Railroad Company, organized under the act passed by the Legislature last winter. The transfer is not obligatory upon the old Company, and is to be made only on satisfactory proof afforded by the new corporation of their ability to build the road in accordance with the terms of the act.

The Patriotic Position of Hon. H. M. Rice on National Affairs.

We copy from the St. Paul Press the following letter written by Hon. H. M. Rice, in response to an invitation to address the Union League Association of New-York:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1863. DEAR SIR: I cannot be with you on the 11th instant. The present war may last as long as slavery is a recognized American Institution, or until it shall be so modified, as to partake of the benefits of civilization and Christianity, with a view to its ultimate extinction. Slavery is the cause of continued strife; the cause must be removed, or the disease will extend to every extreme of the Union, and in the end prove its ruin. A long war is better than a short peace—better for both sections—and yet, the sooner it is closed, the more quickly will the anvil, the plow, and the loom, respond to the happy songs of the workmen throughout the entire land. Hence the necessity of a united North. Our forefathers formed a league in defense of human slavery. Are we of the North less brave, less patriotic than our forefathers?

Why cannot we lay aside party, petty fault-finding, and unite as one man, until the honor of our country, liberty and the names of our fathers, shall have been vindicated? The South were traitors to the Constitution, the country, and the Democratic party, and now persistently insult those who for years, fought solely in their defense. Yet they find in the North Democratic sympathizers! Who can forget how they left us—cowardly left us—without any feeling of gratitude for the past or hope of a future re-union? Prior to their saying good bye, they were informed that the Democracy of the North were not discouraged; but if they would remain that

the fight should be renewed with increased vigor. They could well smile at this simple yet generous proposition, for their own full, fat ranks showed that they had not suffered; but the carrow, thinned Northern wing told but too well who had met the shock of our political foes. And yet Democrats can be found doing up their sickening sympathy for the success of their unholy cause. Those of the South have frequently said that they will listen to no compromise short of a recognition of their independence; this being true, a Peace Democrat is a disunionist, for the South will have no peace short of disunion, unless compelled by force of arms to abandon her present position.

Those in power have erred, will again err; but because a pilot occasionally misses the points of the compass, shall we scuttle the ship?

The administration may not confer any civil appointment upon Democrats—what then? It gives the democracy the greater opportunity for showing its patriotism—its love of country—of liberty. Ever since the Republican party came into existence, it has, until recently stood patiently out in the cold, even beyond the crumb of boundary, while the democratic party for years waxed fat upon the good of the kind. Now that the tables have been partially turned, can we not show a little patient modesty until we shall again be triumphant?

End the rebellion—make war upon the western mountains, cause them to throw out their untold and countless millions of hidden treasures—open up to seed the great prairies of the West—develop the manufacturing wealth of the country—spot every sea with American sails as thick as snow-flakes—Civilization and Christianity will do the rest, even to the making of a proper disposition of the African.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY M. RICE.
Hon. Mr. ROOSEVELT, Secretary of the Union League Association, New York City.

Contemplated Movement of Lee.

Washington, May 27. Hooker was in town to-day. Butterfield and Ingalls, of Hooker's staff, also are in town. Various rumors are circulating regarding their presence at this time.

It seems to be the growing impression here that Lee is meditating an attack upon Hooker, or a move in the direction of Washington.

The rebels allow their position a desperate one and that they must encounter great danger in the hope of destroying our army in Virginia and capturing Washington; and it is also said that Beauregard has left Charleston with most of his forces for the West, or Virginia; more probable for Murfreesboro. It is possible that he has been ordered to join Lee on the Rappahannock.

Rebel Movements in Tennessee.

Murfreesboro, May 26. Special correspondent of the New York Herald says the rebels have fallen back all along their lines. They have little or no force this side of Duck River.

The very latest intelligence indicates that the rebel force at Tullahoma and vicinity numbers 53,000, of whom 45,000 are infantry and 8,000 are cavalry. Gen. Forrest has been made a Major General, and has gone with his cavalry to Mississippi. Gen. Wheeler takes his place at Columbia, and Gen. Morgan has charge of the line of Cape Fork and Cumberland River.

There are two regiments of rebels at Bridgeport, where they are strongly fortified. Engineers have been engaged for two weeks laying out works at Chattanooga, but as yet, have done little work on them. There are but few rebel troops in East Tennessee. The mountains are full of refugees, who on Thursday, at Turnout, repulsed a considerable force sent to arrest them. The rebels have supplies for six weeks at Chattanooga.

Sioux Scouts in Meeker County.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE. PROTECTION DEMANDED.

Forest City, May 25. Scouting parties of Sioux Indians are now believed to be on our entire frontier. Last Tuesday the party escorting the paymaster between Paynesville and Forest City, had a clear view of Indians, so good that Capt. Cady, one of the escort, went back to his command at Richmond via Clearwater and St. Cloud—went 75 miles to get 25! The mail carrier between Forest City and St. Cloud, also saw three Indians a few miles above Manahat, and last night most of the good people of Forest City were up all night, one or two good (?) Sioux having been discovered on our town site after dark. It may be all right that this frontier has no protection, but some one will be held responsible for the persistent neglect. When these scouts shall have started the entire army into Dakota, we shall have a more important record.—*Cor. St. Paul Press.*

Rebel Movements in Virginia.

Washington, May 20. It is positively stated here that Gen. Butler has already gone to a new field of important service, and late orders of the War office.

Some uneasiness is felt hereabouts, particularly among traders and settlers, at reports that a large rebel force is moving this way.

The facts ascertained are that the rebels have repaired the railroad from Culpepper and Gordonsville to Richmond, and are sending large quantities of forage over the road to Culpepper, where there is quite a large force, principally of cavalry. Their extreme pickets toward our lines are at Brady's Station where Gen. Hampton's brigade is now on duty. These troops carry shelter tents, and are well provided.

The impression prevails that Stuart is concentrating a large body of his cavalry between Culpepper Court House and Bradley's Station.

About Vandaligham.

New York, May 27. The Tribune's Murfreesboro despatch says that Vandaligham declared himself loyal to us, and that his escort were taking a prisoner to the Confederate authorities. A correspondent deems it probable that he is assured that the enemy would refuse to receive him. He was given to understand by Gen. Rosecrans that he should arrange to return to our lines the President's order to carry the original sentence into effect would be executed. [World's Despatch.]—A Richmond despatch of May 23d, puts no faith in the speakers at the Vandaligham meeting in New York. It says Governors Seymour and Hunt are no better than Sumner or Chase, may be not so good, not even as good as Burdette.

The Enquirer has no sympathy with Vandaligham, and says he ought to be sent at once beyond our lines.

From Saint Louis.

St. Louis, May 25. A band of guerrillas captured Richmond, Clay Co., Tuesday night. The Federal force was captured and the town robbed of everything. The same band plundered Plattsburg, Clinton Co., robbing the Court House of \$11,000 belonging to the State.

FROM PEMBINA.

Little Crow and his Band at St. Joseph.

HE ENDEAVORS TO ESCAPE TO BRITISH AMERICA, BUT DOES NOT SUCCEED.

800 Lodges of Sioux at Grand Coteau.

THEY ARE ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

From the St. Paul Press, May 27.

Mr. S. H. Tarbell, a government messenger, arrived in this city last night from Pembina direct, having left there May 18, bringing some important intelligence from the Sioux under Little Crow. He reports that celebrated chieftain at Saint Joseph, about 30 miles West of Pembina. He was encamped there on the 18th, with about 25 lodges and 110 warriors. Mr. Tarbell conversed with the Catholic Priest at Saint Joseph, who was in Pembina the day before he started. The Priest reports that Little Crow had come into that region to get privilege from the Hudson Bay Company to settle in their territory, and to procure the cession of a tract for their occupancy. The Hudson Bay Company refused to grant this request, as they had no land to dispose of, and the Indian Tribes in their territory would not allow the Sioux to come there.

Little Crow said "he had served the Americans some smart tricks, and would show them some more." He believed "every Sioux as good as dead, and that they will fight to the last." There were 800 lodges at Grand Coteau, under Sweet Corn and Standing Buffalo. These two chiefs were disposed to make peace if it could be done with safety to their own persons. Numbers of the Indians who had not been concerned in any of the outrages, are also anxious for peace, and are ready to give themselves up.

The Red Lake Chippewas had come into Pembina to make a treaty of peace with the Sioux. The Sioux had plenty of ammunition buried at Table Rock on the Shyanne. The little boy who had been taken prisoner at the Old Crossing was reported safe.

Hostile Sioux had been seen at various points recently. They had fired at the mail carriers at Otter Tail Lake, and on Thursday five Sioux were seen there. The Chippewas saw their tracks, and the next morning saw the Sioux close to the horses. One of the mail carriers kept his horse tied during the night at a house, and in the morning saw the Sioux. He had mounted his horse to ride away, and was fired at by them; but escaped. Tarbell stopped at the same house on Friday night. The Sioux watch every trail and crossing in that region.

The party of noblemen who left Saint Paul a few days since to hunt buffalo, were met 20 miles this side of Rice River. They were getting along nicely.

LATER From PEMBINA.

St. Joseph and Pembina Threatened.

Trouble with the Chippewas was anticipated.

GREAT ASSEMBLAGE OF THE SIOUX AND CHIPPEWAS.

The following is from the Pembina correspondence of the St. Paul Press, dated on the 14th inst.:

Little Crow and his band of murderers, or thirty lodges are unquestionably at St. Joseph. Three hundred Sioux warriors are daily expected to meet him there. Nearly two thousand lodges are to be seen on the Grand Coteau, within a few days travel of St. Joseph. The Crees, Assiniboines, Chippewas from Red Lake, Rainy Lake, Woods Lake, &c., are all coming. The Pembina and St. Joseph Chippewas are now-a-days asking nothing of the settlers. That extraordinary courtesy on their part forces us to the belief that they are only waiting for their day of general pillaging, that is soon to come.

These settlements are terribly, and, I think, justly scared. Before many days pass you will likely hear that Pembina and St. Joseph have been the theatre of the greatest distresses ever put on record. Families are daily leaving St. Joseph, and to such an alarming extent that the half breeds' chief, Mr. Wilkey, requested them (the remaining) last Sunday, not to leave that way, that they had better have some general understanding and leave all at once. Captain Hillbrand, in charge of a little trading post, owned by the Hudson's Bay Company, situate just across the frontier, talked yesterday, in my presence, about leaving altogether, removing and carrying with him all that is valuable.

Father left this place yesterday to go to St. Joseph, to acquaint himself with all the facts and circumstances, and to advise the half-breeds to desert and abandon entirely the settlement. No wonder if that turns out to be the case; for we are left without protection, arms, or ammunition. My family is here now, but I shall soon be compelled to send them again, provided time is allowed, to a safe place. If it was safe I would send them to St. Paul, but now I consider all roads very unsafe.

Our Red River trade is lost, our roads left unprotected, and we are within half a day's travel of Little Crow and his band of murderers. Yet all this is to weigh nothing. I fell sorry, indeed, that the Sioux are coming this way at all, for if they were not in this section of country either Gen. Cook or Gen. Sibley's expedition would then come this way and thereby offer us protection against other bands of lawless Indians, for I think their tactics are to go where they will be sure of not meeting the bulk of the Sioux, and evade any general engagement with them.

Little Crow is at St. Joseph now, boasting of having killed many Americans and having many more to kill. General Sibley kept, I think, sixteen scouts last winter at Uncle Sam's expense, running over the country for the purpose of keeping himself posted with Little Crow's movements, so as to know where to go to meet him. These two humbugs—no, I am mistaken, expeditions—are to ply, one on the Minnesota River and the other on the Missouri. So I learn by late papers of St. Paul, and Little Crow is at St. Joseph and will have thousands of Sioux there with him assembled before this letter reaches you. If Gen. Sibley has any doubt of Little Crow being at St. Joseph, let him come alone, and I will go with him to Saint Joseph and give him an introduction to the chief of murderers.

I am expressing my sentiments freely without disguise, and if I was a better writer I would be bitter upon the apathy manifested to us by our authorities.

The first colored regiment of the brigade now forming in Washington was mustered into the service of the United States on Monday, in the presence of an immense crowd of people. Two years ago such a scene in Washington would have provoked a mob violence, and the slave catcher with his writs in his pockets would have been snatched from the ranks the men who are now organizing to save the government from his mad assaults.

The household furniture of the rebel General Buckner, including a great quantity of silver ware, several rich sofas, bedsteads, centre tables, mirrors, and all the articles usually found in a fashionable residence, was captured at Elizabethtown, Ky., on the 16th instant. The articles captured filled two cars, and were brought to Louisville on Saturday last.

A Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes that a rebel invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania is by no means an impossible contingency, and adds that Governor Curtin should lose no time in organizing the State militia.

SAINT PAUL MARKET.

White, @ bu.	Beans	\$1 50@1 75
Water Crackers, @ lb.	Bread	5
Butter Crackers, @ lb.	Butter	12
Soda, Boston, @ lb.	Butter	12
Pilot Brand, @ bbl.	Butter	\$3 50
Firkin, @ lb.	Butter	12
Country, in rolls	Cheese	12@15
W. R. @ lb.	Cheese	9@9
E. D. @ lb.	Cheese	11@
Rio, Primo, @ lb.	Coffee	33@35
Laguayra, @ lb.	Coffee	40@40
Java, @ lb.	Coffee	40@45
Mocha, @ lb.	Coffee	45@50
Per dozen	Eggs	@ 9
Apples, green, @ bbl.	Fruits	\$4@4 50
Apples, dried, @ lb.	Fruits	7@10
Cranberries, @ bu.	Fruits	@150
Peaches, dry, @ lb.	Fruits	@12
Prunes, @ lb.	Fruits	@10
Currants, @ lb.	Fruits	@10
Live Geese	Feathers	55@60
Indian	Feathers	15@20
Superfine, @ bbl.	Flour and Meal	55 00
Extra, @ bbl.	Flour and Meal	55@600
Corn Meal, @ bag	Flour and Meal	1@1 10
Wheat, @ bush.	Grain	80@85
Rye, @ bush.	Grain	33@40
Oats, @ bush.	Grain	45@
Barley, @ bush.	Grain	60@65
Corn, @ bush.	Grain	40@45
Pigs, @ lb.	Lead and Shot	10
Bar, @ lb.	Lead and Shot	10
Shot, @ bag	Lead and Shot	\$2 25
Molasses	Molasses	60@75
Plantation, @ gallon	Molasses	80
Sugar House, @ lb.	Molasses	1 00@
Golden Syrup, @ lb.	Molasses	1 00@
Cut, 8s and 10s, @ keg	Nails	\$500@5 50
Wrought, @ lb.	Nails	500
Onions	Onions	60@65
Per bush	Provisions	—@11 00
Mess Pork, @ bbl.	Provisions	—@11 50
Clean sides, @ lb.	Provisions	—@11 50
Hams, plain, S. C., @ lb.	Provisions	—@11 50
Shoulders, @ lb.	Provisions	—@11 50
Lard, @ lb.	Provisions	—@11 50
Brown, @ lb.	Sugar	11@12
Crushed, @ lb.	Sugar	11@12
Loaf, @ lb.	Sugar	11@12

1863.

CHAS. A. WARNER,

CHASKA,

MINNESOTA.

Dealer in

Dry-goods, Groceries, Boots

and Shoes, Hardware,

Cutlery, Crockery,

Glass, Nails,

Axes,

&c.

Sash, Putty, Oils, Vinegar,

Soaps, Tobacco, Molasses,

Spices, Fats, Medicines,

Hats and Caps,

&c.

Yankee Notions, Fancy Ar-

ticles, Nuts, Candies,

Rasins, Figs, Apples, and every

thing of the kind.

He pays the highest market

price for Wheat and

Produce of every

kind. Bring 'em in!

etc.

Forwarding and

Commission Merchant.

ORANGES AND LEMONS

For sale by

C. A. WARNER.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Disease of the NERVOUS SYSTEM—SPERMATORRHOEA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS—IMPOTENCE, and other affections of the GENITAL ORGANS, PHYSICAL DEBILITY and PREMATURE DECAY—new and reliable treatment, in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUTCHIN, Howard Association, No 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Henry Young's CHEAP CASH STORE.

CHASKA, MINN. HAVING now on hand and for sale a large and choice stock of goods—consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, Groceries & Provisions, HARDWARE

Crockery, and Stoneware, Iron Nails, Glass, and Tin-ware.

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps etc.

All of which he will sell at the lowest living profit, either for cash, or in exchange for country produce, for which he will always pay the highest market price.

Cash paid for Wheat.

Chaska, Sept. 18, 1862.

1863. 1863

Milwaukee and La Crosse

RAIL ROAD LINE.

With its connections, forms the Shortest Quickest and only direct route to

MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO

Detroit, Toledo, Pittsburg,

NEW YORK, BOSTON,

and all

POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

One of the splendid United States Mail Steamers NORTHSTAR, KROON, and MCGILL, will leave St. Paul daily, at 8 o'clock; a. m., from Wharf Boat, foot of Fifth street, connecting at La Crosse next morning (Sundays excepted) after breakfast, with the 6:30 a. m. train arriving at Minnesota Junction 12:35 p. m., in Milwaukee at 2:35 same afternoon, and in Chicago at 6:30 same evening, in time to connect with all Eastern and Southern trains.

This is the only route by which passengers are free of making connections in Milwaukee or Chicago, the NEXT EVENING AFTER LEAVING ST. PAUL.

Baggage Checked Through.

Ask for Tickets via La Crosse

For through tickets apply to C. L. WOOD, S. E. corner Jackson street and Loree, St. Paul, April 1, '63.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, on the eleventh day of September, 1857, James Rotchford mortgaged to Carey A. Darlington the north-east quarter of Section Twenty, Town one Hundred and fifteen, Range Twenty-six in Carver County Minnesota, to secure the payment of Two Hundred dollars and interest in one year from date, and said mortgage was duly recorded in Book of mortgages 'A,' pages 316 and 317 in Register's office of said county on 19th October 1857, and said mortgage was duly assigned to Albert Sherwood by said Darlington and the assignment duly recorded Sept. 6, 1860, and whereas the whole mortgage debt is past due and no part paid, and the amount now due thereon is Three Hundred thirty two dollars and seventy-five cents and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt so secured.

Now notice is hereby given to all concerned that if the said debt is not paid before that time the said land will be sold at public auction between the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. and the setting of the sun on the sixteenth day of March, 1863, at the door of the office of Register and Deeds in said county by the Sheriff of said county to satisfy said mortgage and costs, in pursuance of the power of sale attached to said mortgage.

January 27th, 1863.

FINCH & PITCHER, Assignee.

Assignee.

Mankato, Minn.

J. B. BRADEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

HARDWARE, PITTSBURGH COAL, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Keeps constantly on hand all goods in his line including

Fig, Sweets and Kensington Bar Iron.

Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Chasels, Anvils, Vises, Axes, &c.

Also the celebrated

St. Paul Clipper and Rock Island Clipper Plows.

Which are so well and favorably known, and which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Warehouse on Third, between Minnesota and Cedar Streets, St. Paul, Minn.

Taken Up.

By the subscriber on the 1st day of Dec., on white cow with small black spots and nearly black head, both ears cropped, eight years old, and one red and white three-year old heifer with ears cropped, and having with her a red calf with white belly six months old. The heifer has a white spot in forehead and white belly. The owner, requested to pay charges and take them away.

Young America, Dec. 1st, 1862.

HENRY SCHLICHTING.

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

Branch of COOLEY & TOWNE, (formerly LIVERMORE, COOLEY & CO.) St. Louis.

(ESTABLISHED 1843.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

and Commission Merchants,

Importers of foreign fruits, nuts, wines, liquors, segars, etc., etc.

Jackson street, between Levee and Third.

TER MSCASH.

St. Paul, Minn.

In the Department of LIQUORS AND SEGARS our stock will be found large and complete at all times, and at prices to suit the views of the closest buyers.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

S. P. & P. F. HODGES,

DEALERS IN FARM MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

Sole Agents for

Russell & Co.'s massillon threshing machines; Bralley & Pitt's Buffalo threshing machines; Wheeler, Melick and Co's horse threshers and cleaners; Schuttler's celebrated Chicago wagons; McCormick's reaper and mower. J. H. Manny's reaper and mower. Badger State reaper and mower. John A. Woodward's improved smut machine and separator combined.

Besides, we keep constantly on hand Molineux Rock Island Plows, Excelsior Grain Fans, Reeling Horse Rakes, Cornshellers, Hay and Straw Cutters, Grindstones, Scytheblades, Grain Cribes, Hoes, Forks, Sifters, Shovels, Spades, &c.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS throughout the country supplied promptly at prices to suit the times. Descriptive Pamphlets of Machinery furnished on application to THIRD STREET, CORNER OF SIBLEY, S. P. & P. F. HODGES.

In Probate Court—Carver County—

State of Minnesota.

At a special term of the Probate court, held in and for the county of Carver on the second day of December A.D. 1862.

In the matter of the Estate of R. M. Kennedy deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Jeannette Kennedy praying for reasons thereunto forth that the last will and testament of R. M. Kennedy be admitted to probate and that letters testamentary issue to herself. It is ordered that Monday the 5th day of January, A.D. 1863, at two o'clock in the afternoon be and the hearing thereon be held at the office of the Judge of Probate at Chaska, county and state aforesaid, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereon by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "Valley Herald," a weekly newspaper published at Chaska, county and state aforesaid, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

Dated Chaska, Dec. 2nd, 1862. Judge of Probate.

FRANK WARNER,

Attorney at Law.

SHEEHY & BROTHER,

Rectifiers.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Liquors

AND GROCERIES.

THIRD STREET BETWEEN JACKSON AND ROBERT STS.

(DAWSON'S BLOCK) ST. PAUL, MINN.

We have constantly on hand a large supply of

Kentucky Copper Distilled Whiskey, to which

the attention of the trade is invited, as we are

satisfied from our experience in the business that

we can do better by them than any other house

in the city.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the

County Commissioners of Carver County at their

annual meeting, September 2nd, 1862, the Justices

of the Peace in the County of Carver, are hereby

notified to pay into the County Treasury all

moneys received by them as fines within the time

specified by law.

Chaska, September 18th, 1862.

GEORGE BENNETT,

G. P. PEABODY

Wholesale Dealer in

Imported and Domestic

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

THIRD STREET

Between Jackson and Robert Streets,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Constantly on hand a full supply of

Double Rectified, and Old Rye and Bourbon

Whiskeys.

WALTER W. WEBB

Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

Wines & Liquors.

Sibley Block, Third Street,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

STEAM FURNITURE WORKS

THE SUBSCRIBER, having just introduced

steam power into his factory, is now prepa-

re to manufacture, upon short notice, and in a

style unsurpassed west of St. Paul, all descrip-

of furniture, including

BEDSTEDS,

CHAIRS,

STANDS,

TABLES,

BUREAUS,

LIBRARIES,

SECRETARIES,

&c., &c.

Those in want of Furniture are invited to call

and examine our stock before purchasing else-

where.

A. B. FAIRBANKS,

Young America, Nov. 26, 1861.

ST. PAUL HARDWARE STORE.

NICOLS & DEAN,

Wholesale Dealers

IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

Plows, Axlebars, Carriage Springs, Axes, Anvil

Bellows, and Heavy Hardware Generally, also

Leather and Gutta Percha Belting, Agricul-

tural Tools, Grindstones, Pittsburg

Coal, &c., &c.

3d Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Agents for Herring & Co's celebrated Fire

Proof Safes.

A German Clerk always in attendance.

Mortgage Foreclosure and Sale

State of Minnesota, County of Carver.

District Court, Fourth Judicial Dis-

trict.

John Simmons

vs.

David L. Fuller, Benjamin Callender, John

P. Rogers and Gustavus A. Hiltz, late

partners as "Callender, Rogers & Co.,"

A. H. Cathcart, and J. W. Callender, late

partners as "Cathcart & Co.," Franklin

Steele, the Chaska Company, George

Fuller, Edward C. Bolton, Sherwood D.

Gould, Walter C. Griswold, Charles N.

Mackubin and Erastus Edgerton.

Decree for damages, \$3,811.48

Costs 32.47

\$3,843.95

In pursuance and by virtue of a judg-

ment and decree of foreclosure and sale

made in the above entitled action on the

21st day of March, 1863, by the District

Court for the Fourth District and County

of Carver aforesaid, I the subscriber, the

Sheriff of said county, duly ap-

pointed by said court to execute said judg-

ment and decree, will sell at public vendue

to the highest bidder for cash at the front

door of the office of the Register of Deeds

in Chaska, in said county of Carver on

Saturday, the 23d day of May, 1863, at

nine (9) o'clock A. M. of that day, the fol-

lowing Lot Five (5) in Block Fifty-three,

(53) and Lot Six (6) in Block Fifty-two

(52) in the town of Chaska, according to

the recorded plat and survey thereof.

Dated at Chaska, April 8th, 1863.

FREDERICK GLASNER,

Sheriff of Carver County.

VAN ETZEN & OFFICER, P.D.'s Att'y's,

St. Paul, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, ss.

COUNTY OF CARVER,

IN PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Michael

Wist, late of the village of Chaska in said

county, deceased, intestate.

At a Special Term of the Probate Court

held in and for the County of Carver on

the eighth day of April, A. D. 1863: On

reading and filing the petition of Barbara

Wist (now Barbara Radiger) widow of the

said Michael Wist, praying for reasons

thereunto forth that the last will and tes-

tament of said deceased be admitted to

probate and that letters testamentary

issue to herself. It is ordered that Mon-

day the 11th day of May, A. D. 1863, at

ten o'clock in the afternoon, at the

office of the Judge of Probate, at Chaska,

in said county, be and the hearing there-

on be held at the office of the Judge of Probate, at Chaska,

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MARVIN'S CROCKERY HOUSE

TO THE MERCHANTS, HOTEL KEMPIN

AND

RESIDENTS OF THE

MINNESOTA VALLEY.

R. MARVIN is selling Crockery and Glass

at St. Louis prices. Selling strictly for

CASH.

With the largest stock of Goods ever kept in the

State, he is able to supply every demand

in his line of business.

IMPORTING

His goods direct from Europe, and personally

selecting them, he is able and willing to

sell cheap. No necessity exists

for Merchants to go far-

ther, as there is

not a larger nor better selected stock in the

North-west. N. B. A large stock of

Common Goods.

Paul, Oct. 24th.

LEATHER.—KESSLER & RIEHL,

Importers, Tanners, and

CURRIERS!

Are now receiving and will keep constantly

on hand the largest and best stock of Leather

and Findings in the State, consisting of—

Spanish Sole Leather, Shoes and Saddle Lining

Oak Belt and Lace Leather, Oak

Upper Leather, French Kip Skins,

Harness Leather, French Kip Skins,

Bridle Leather, Country Kip Skins,

Tampon and Madras and all kinds of

Findings, &c., &c.

Please call and examine our stock, as we

will not be undersold by any house in the State.

Particular attention paid to orders.

Cash paid for Hides, Furs and Deer Skins.

RESIDERS & RIEHL,

Sign of the Lion, Jacobson's Block,

Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

R. & J. M. WARNER,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

corner of Third and Wabash Bridge Square,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

We have constantly on hand a good stock of

Dry Goods, clothing, crockery, Glassware, cut-

crystal, &c., which we will sell from 10 to 40 per

cent under the market.

For sale at prices to suit the times.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

W. A. CHAPMAN & Co.

Minneapolis Jan. 1st, 1863.

Removal of the U. S. Land

Office from Forest City to

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

In pursuance of an order this day received from

the Commissioner of the General Land Office, I

do hereby certify that the temporary removal of the

Land Office from Forest City to Minneapolis.

Notice is hereby given that the Land Office for

the Minneapolis District will be closed at For-

est City on the 11th inst., and opened at Minne-

